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THE CHINA PRESS

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BULGARIANS OPEN ENGAGEMENT WITH FRENCH ON VARDAR

Are Concentrating Important Forces at Nevrokop And Xanthi

ATHENS OUTBREAK

Macedonians Call for Parliamentary Discussion Of New Invasion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, May 30.—Important Bulgarian forces are reported to be concentrating at Nevrokop, as well as at Xanthi. The enemy are bombarding the French advanced lines on the Vardar, as well as at Kilindir.

London, May 30.—The censorship is very strict at Athens, where serious disturbances are said to have occurred. The little news allowed to pass indicates the strength of the feeling aroused by the Bulgarian invasion. For example, the Macedonian deputies are urging Parliament to meet this week to discuss the matter.

The correspondent of the London press at Salonica points out the serious difficulties of any German-Bulgarian advance from Demir-Hissar. There are only two roads available, the first through Seres and the second down the Struma Valley to the Gulf of Orphano, thence following the roads along the coast, which alone are possible to wheel traffic.

The roads on which guns could be brought capable of damaging the Allies' entrenchments are exposed to the fire of the Allies' heavy artillery. Roads affording cover to the enemy are impassable to everything but mountain batteries.

The Bulgarians may conceivably make a frontal attack, by pushing forward a strong force of infantry, but could only do so by overlooking the lessons of Verdun of the formidable resistance of modern entrenchments.

Culebra Cut Again Blocked by Slides

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Further slides in Culebra Cut, in the Panama Canal, are expected to cause a slight delay to deep-draught steamers.

CRISIS AT NINGPO

Rumors are current that a bombardment of the fort at Ningpo by the cruisers Haichi, Haiyung and Fuan is threatened. It appears that the trouble arose out of the capture by the republicans of a small gunboat. About a week ago there appeared off the fort the three cruisers. They signaled to the fort to release the gunboat, but their request was ignored. As a result they threatened to fire on the fort. Great excitement prevailed and many wealthy people left for Shanghai. According to refugees the cruisers are still lying off Ningpo.

Italian Submarine In Trieste Harbor

Underwater Boat Engages In Daring Feat and Sinks Large Transport

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 30.—An Italian submarine has performed the magnificent feat of entering Trieste harbor and sinking a large transport.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yestrday was 86.4 and the minimum 60.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 91.8 and 64.4.

Jas. J. Hill, American Railway Magnate, Dead

Mr. James J. Hill

Farmer's Son, He Succeeded to Harriman's Title As Railway King

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—The death is announced of Mr. James J. Hill, the American railway magnate.

Mr. Hill's Career

Since the death of E. H. Harriman, the late Mr. Hill has been "the railway king" of America. He was born near Guelph, Ont., in 1838, the son of Mr. James Hill, a farmer. His early education was obtained at Rockwood Academy.

Following upon a short period on the family's farm, he entered the employ of a steamboat company in St. Paul, was appointed agent of the North-Western Steam Packet Co. in 1865 and shortly afterwards established a general fuel and transportation company of his own—Hill, Griggs and Co., of which he was the head for six years. In 1870 he formed the Red River Transportation Co., which opened the first communication between St. Paul and Winnipeg.

As time went on he organised or was associated with many other companies and syndicates of a like nature, having a hand in building the Great Northern Railway and opening a direct steamship line to China and Japan in 1883. He became president of the entire Great Northern system in 1893, retiring in 1907 and becoming chairman of the board of directors.

At that time he was either promoter, president or director of nine transportation and banking companies and, when he retired, his son, Louis Warren Hill, stepped into his shoes. He donated half a million dollars (Gold) towards establishing the Roman Catholic theological seminary at St. Paul, Minn. He was one of America's wealthiest men.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 5
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 11 and is due to arrive here on or about June 3, per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of April 30 is due at Hongkong on June 2 and here on June 6. Left Saigon for Shanghai on May 30.

IDENTIFY 5 CHAPEI POLICE AT LEAST IN SHOOTING CASE

Witnesses Scout Suggestion That Officers Were Crazy at the Time

BLAZED AT CROWD

Lady Saw Three Men Firing Together; Mr. Williams Describes Scene

The myth that a single crazed Chapei policeman shot nineteen people on the night of May 2 was finally and officially killed at the Mixed Court inquest yesterday. From the testimony of witnesses it was shown that at least five Chapei constables were firing. Many more invaded the Settlement territory on the North Szechuen Road and from the evidence it was plainly indicated that several might have been firing.

Mr. C. H. Williams, of the American consular court, declared that a Chapei man shot at him twice while someone else was firing further to the north. Miss Mary Focken, a British subject, also gave evidence of the highest importance.

She was about 130 yards south of Helen Terrace where most of the shooting took place. The witness says that she saw three Chapei policemen in an alleyway near her lean out and fire into the North Szechuen Road toward the north. They did not go on to the road and did not attempt to molest the crowd that had gathered to the south of them.

A conductor on a tram car that stopped at Azaleas Terrace as the shooting began, testified that he saw a Chapei policeman fire several shots into a crowd there—but it could not be ascertained whether this man was the same as one of the others.

Witnesses agreed that none of the Chapei men appeared to be crazy. Mr. Garstin, British assessor, and Magistrate Waung were on the bench, while Mr. Nishida watched in behalf of the Japanese consulate general. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the Chinese government, Mr. K. E. Newman for the police and Mr. d'Almeida for the Portuguese consulate general.

Mr. Williams' Story

Mr. Williams told a concise and clean-cut version of what he saw. But like the others he only saw one part of the swift and curious series of tragedies. Mr. Williams said that he was coming from Hongkew Park with Miss C. Weisbehn. When they had passed to the south of Helen Terrace they heard 3 or 4 shots and went into No. 158, a Japanese cake shop. He then went to the door of the shop and saw a tram pass. The firing continued.

"I tried to see who was shooting," said the witness, "The firing was to the north of us. I could see people running from the shots. While I was in the door a Chapei policeman came up North Szechuen Road from the south. When he got within 12 or 15 feet of me I asked him in Chinese:

"'What is the cause of the shooting over there?'

"He did not answer but fired two shots at me. I thought at first he was using blanks but when he started at me I went back into the Japanese shop. When I got to the rear door of the shop I called to Miss Weisbehn to come out quickly. She answered that she could not because she had been shot. I then assisted her out of the back door and as we left that way two or three Chapei men with rifles confronted us. I called to them in Chinese not to shoot as the girl with me had been wounded. They brought their guns up but did not fire. I then went into the North Szechuen Road through an alley and at the entrance there were two or three more Chapei men with rifles. They did not stop me and I took Miss Weisbehn to the General Hospital."

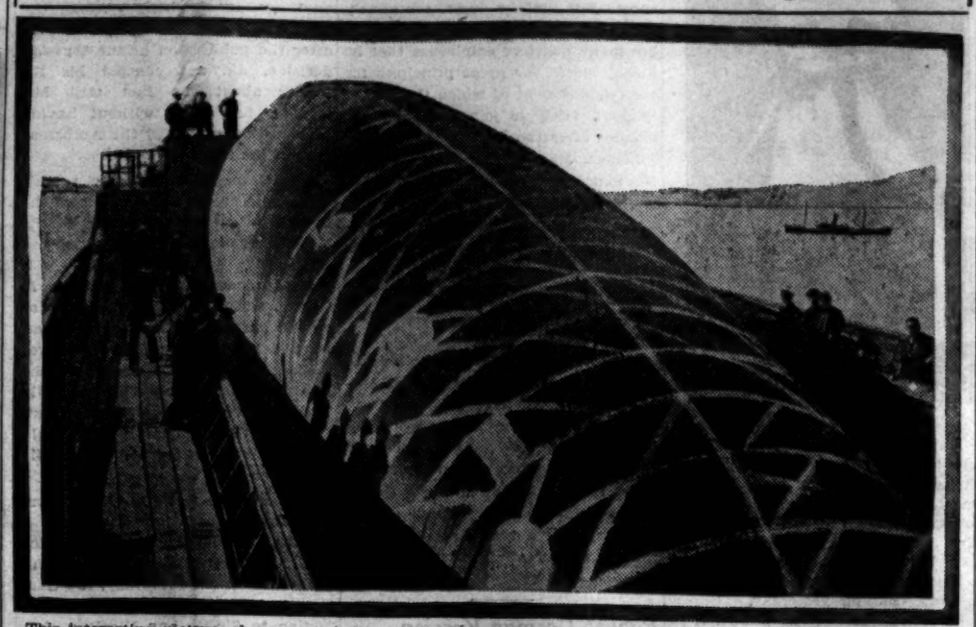
"Could the first firing have been done by the man who shot at you?" asked Mr. Newman.

Policeman Not Nervous

"No," said Mr. Williams emphatically, "When I spoke to this man the

(Continued on Page 2)

Hold of Ship Is Home for British Balloon at Salonica



This interesting picture shows one of the British observation kite balloons, used in reconnoitering over Salonica, being taken from the hold of H. M. S. Canning, preparatory to a flight. The balloon, fully inflated, is kept in the hold of the vessel, which has been remodelled especially for the purpose of housing her.

Mr. Patrick McKiernan, U.S. Consul, Chungking, Is Victim of Smallpox

Brilliant Young Civil Servant, Formerly Here, Was Wonderful Chinese Student

Mr. Patrick McKiernan, American consul at Chungking, died Monday according to word received at the local consulate general yesterday. Death was due to smallpox. Mr. McKiernan formerly was connected with the American consulate general here and was one of the most promising of the younger members of the consular service in the Far East. He had served at other posts in China.

During his sickness Mr. Kiernan was attended by the doctor of the American warship stationed at Chungking. In spite of all that could be done for him he succumbed. Arrangements have not yet been made for the funeral. Mr. McKiernan was a graduate of Yale.

He passed out of Peking from a student interpreter to the Consular service about three years ago. When at Peking, Mr. McKiernan established quite a reputation, by the ease with which he acquired a knowledge of the Chinese language. He came to the country without any previous connection with it, yet within six months he was quite a fair conversationalist and was a finished Chinese speaker long before most of his comrades at the Legation had got through the initial stages.

TIME BRINGS CHANGES

General Tang Hsiung-min, Tutuh of Hunan, has sent a telegram of condolence to relatives of Chen Chi-mei. It is interesting to recall that only two months ago, General Tang submitted a telegram to President Yuan suggesting that it was imperative to appoint special men at Shanghai or other ports to prevent Chen Chi-mei and his followers from landing. Hunan is now independent.

PASS MR. McKENNA'S TAX ON FOREIGN SECURITIES

2s. Extra Income Tax On Private Investments Not Offered To Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 29.—Mr. McKenna's motion of an additional income-tax of 2s. in the pound on foreign securities privately held was adopted.

SUNG HANG-CHANG HONORED

The 20th annual election for Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the new building in North Honan Road. Mr. Sung Hang-chang, Director of the Shanghai Branch, Bank of China, was elected Chairman, and Mr. Chen Zung-fu as Vice-Chairman.

British Patriotic League To Aid Belgian Children By Fete at Race Course

With the British Patriotic League taking the lead, Shanghai is to join in the world-wide move to have a special children's day, with the particular object of doing something to aid the little Belgian sufferers from the war. This probably will be on June 14 and the main event is to be a big fete at the race course, which, by a rule recently passed, is available for such things and it is permissible for the gates to be closed, so that entrance fees can be charged.

Mr. C. M. Bain knows about as much as anyone in Shanghai of the organisation of children's fetes and he gave the assurance that "it will be heartily taken up, for, as soon as the cable arrived, shoals of people came along and said Shanghai ought to join in."

In order to make arrangements, there was a special meeting of the league, in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, Consul-General Sir Everard Fraser presiding. Being composed entirely of men, the meeting took a bit of settling down to a decision, half having the idea that they ought to take the children out and give them a good time, whilst the other half said their interpretation of the cable was that it was expected the children themselves should come forward and render some financial assistance.

Eventually, there was a compromise, the two ideas being combined. In the late afternoon, at the race course, there is to be that happy collection of elderly bachelors, strenuous ladies with charitable minds, swings, roundabouts, coconut-shies, cakes, lemonade and sticky compounds, commonly known as a children's fete and always thoroughly enjoyed.

To this adults will be charged admission. The children may go in free, but, in addition to the revenue they will provide by paying for the amusements offered, it is hoped that they will bring generous donations with them. To this end, the suggestion was made that the children immediately get busy and collect funds in whatever way they can, saving them up for the eventful day.

An organising sub-committee of Messrs. J. Prentice, C. M. Bain, H. G. Simms and A. G. Mossop was appointed and invitations will be sent through the respective consulates for representatives of all Britain's allies to join and make it an Entente fete. The treasurer is also open to receive donations for this special object.

Sir Everard Fraser said that it was understood there was to be a performance at the Lyceum in aid of the same cause, but that was a special effort.

As to the league in general, it was stated that there are now 1,400 members and, to date, £11,800 has been sent home for various war charities. There was some discussion with regard to placing the branch on a more definite footing, one member saying that it was being rather dwarfed by the activities of other bodies.

Eventually, it was decided to circularise members regarding some suggestions sent out from headquarters as to what the league should be, to call an annual general meeting shortly and then to discuss these suggestions, adopt any it is considered are workable out here and, if deemed advisable, to impose an annual subscription. The league has Tls. 1,500 in hand.

Mr. Geo. Lanning, the secretary, said that he had received a suggestion that the league should get up a subscription on Empire Day for the Red Cross, in conjunction with the Overseas Club, but, as that organisation had already made its arrangements, the matter was left over, with the possibility of taking some action later on.

Supreme Turk Effort To Impede Russians

See in Fall of Mosul An End To the Campaign In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 30.—Severe fighting is proceeding in the direction of Mosul, round Revandouze, where the Turks are putng forth supreme efforts to impede the Russian advance to Mosul, the capture of which city would mean the end of the Mesopotamian campaign. The Turks are able only to oppose several battalions of infantry and three to four thousand Kurdish cavalry, which will be easily accounted for by the Russians. No doubt exists concerning the issue of the campaign.

An official communique reports: On our western front, there were only small affairs.

In the Caucasus, fighting continues in the Revandouze region. Bodies of Kurds attacking our convoys were dispersed.

TOWNSHEND'S WARNING ABOUT BAGDAD MARCH

Government Publishes Correspondence Alluding to Inadequacy of Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—The representations made by General Townshend regarding the risk of an advance to Bagdad with inadequate forces are given in correspondence which passed between Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy, the India Office and General Sir John Nixon, which was officially published today.

CHANG HSUN FOR YUAN

In a circular telegram to the Northern provinces, General Chang Hsun says that he will support President Yuan to the end. He also requests the Northern Generals to join with him in support of Yuan in order to maintain peace and order in the North as well as to prevent external trouble.

TERRIFIC ASSAULT MARKS 101st DAY OF VERDUN BATTLE

Redoubled Bombardment And General Attack; Nothing Gained

MORE FRESH MEN

French Withdraw Advanced Posts, But Hold on To Cumieres Outskirts

BRITISH HAMMERED

Reply Effectively To Specially Heavy Shelling; Silence Batteries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 30.—A terrific new German assault at Verdun marked the 101st day of the battle. The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The bombardment redoubled in violence west of the Meuse and was especially severe at dusk between Mort Homme and Cumieres.

Then the enemy delivered a very strong attack on all our positions on this sector, a fresh division which has newly arrived being engaged. All assaults against the eastern slopes of Mort Homme where our positions are established were defeated by our fire.

Further eastward, in the region of Caurettes Wood, after fruitless attempts by the Germans, who suffered heavy losses, we were obliged to withdraw our advanced elements to south of the Bethincourt-Cumieres road. The enemy, however, despite repeated efforts, were unable to dislodge us from the southern outskirts of Cumieres.

The bombardment continued intensely during the night-time. The only incident east of the Meuse was heavy artillery fighting, westward of Fort Douaumont.

Two Attacks Fail

The communique yesterday evening reported: On the left of the Meuse, the Germans, after an intense bombardment with heavy caliber shells against our first and second lines, between Avocourt and Cumieres, made two violent attacks, both of which failed, with heavy losses to the enemy. Enemy concentrations west of Hill 304 were dispersed.

A powerful enemy attack, between Mort Homme and Cumieres, emerging from Corbeaux Wood, was smashed by our curtain-fire, except on a front of 300 meters, where the Germans gained a footing in a front-line trench. There were violent artillery operations east and west of Douaumont.

London, May 29.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's artillery was very active during the past twenty-four hours on selected portions of our front, particularly between La Bassee canal and Arras.

There was a particularly heavy bombardment, early this morning, against our front and support lines at Loos. It continued intermittently throughout the day at all tactical points.

Silence German Batteries

The town and neighborhood of Arras, as far as Neuville St. Vaast, was also the scene of intermittent and heavy concentrated bombardments. We replied effectively and, in some cases, silenced some hostile batteries.

The enemy sprang mines in the Loos region, without damaging our defences. The re-entrant British line about Mametz and Fricourt was the scene of not serious artillery activity.

Our front from Zillebeke to Hooge and in the vicinity of Elverdinghe was heavily shelled.

North of Hooge, our artillery breached a hostile parapet and destroyed a machine-gun emplacement. Our guns caused considerable damage to the enemy, in addition to engaging the hostile batteries.

There has been no infantry action during the last twenty-four hours.

There was much successful aerial work. A few German aeroplanes were seen.

Germans Have Won Whole Mort Homme-Cumieres Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 30.—Western theater. Spirited artillery duels took place between La Bassee canal and Arras. Lens and its suburbs have been bombarded again. Near Souchez and south-east of Tahure, weak attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

Greater activity in the sector between Height 304 and the Meuse is taking place. South of the Raven forest and the forest of Cumieres, the German troops have conquered the French positions on the whole extension between the southern summit of Mort Homme and the village of Cumieres.

We captured 35 unwounded French officers, among whom were 7 staff officers, and 1,320 men. The French counter-attacks against the village of Cumieres were easily repulsed.

East of the Meuse, local successes have brought the recently conquered lines near the Thiaumont forest completely into our hands. On both sides, the artillery fire today temporarily reached its utmost limit.

Identify 5 Chapei Police At Least

(Continued from Page 1)

firing was in progress to the north. This policeman was pale but there were no signs of nervousness."

He said that he heard a Portuguese boy in the shop next door ask the Chapei man if there was a robbery and saw the policeman shoot at his questioner.

Miss Weisbehn was put on the stand and fully corroborated Mr. Williams' testimony. She said that she was shot in the left side.

K. Tsumi, who said that he was a "cake workman" in this same Japanese bakery, told of standing by Mr. Williams and of being shot in the left side.

The testimony of Miss Focken was a distinct surprise as her statement had not before been made public.

She said that she was coming south on the North Szechuen road and had reached the little bridge about 100 yards from Magnolia Terrace in the direction of The Bund when she heard firing. She got out of the ricsha and looked back.

Saw Three Men Firing

"In the first alleyway north of the bridge," she said, "I saw three Chapei policemen. They were firing toward the north. I could not see what they were firing at. They were only 10 or 15 feet from where I stood. They did not go into the road but leaned out from the mouth of the alleyway and shot toward the north. They were about 100 yards from Magnolia Terrace."

In answer to a question from Mr. Musso the witness said that the men paid no attention to the crowds south of them. The assessor asked if the men were excited.

"They were not," answered the witness.

Mr. John Gordon of the tramways company testified to examining a tram and a trailer on the morning after the shooting. There was a hole through a window frame in the tram, and he saw blood on a seat and on the partition.

The conductor on this trailer declared that he heard shots as they came from the Rifle Range. At the division of the tracks opposite Azaleas Terrace his car stopped to pass another coming in the opposite direction. When they started again he saw a Chapei policeman firing at the tram which was going toward the Rifle Range. He heard three or four shots. The Chapei man was standing in the middle of the road.

The conductor on the motor tram was also put on the stand. He said that as the tram stopped to wait for the other one, he saw a crowd of 30 or 40 shouting and running toward the north.

Fired Into Crowd

"There was a Chapei policeman behind them," said he. "This man fired into the crowd. We started our tram. At this the Chapei man turned and fired two or three shots into my car. I felt the shots go by me. One of them struck a passenger in the side of the neck. There were several more shots. The thing that first attracted my attenion was the shouting of the crowd, then I saw the Chapei policeman. The policeman was not excited."

The ricsha coolie who was pulling Mr. Asakawa past the scene of the shooting told how his master was killed. A bicycle with a Chinese postman on it had just passed them when he heard a shot. He thought at first that it was a tire that had burst.

"I went about two paces," continued the coolie, "and my master fell forward in the ricsha. I hid behind my ricsha wheels and saw about 5 Chapei policemen coming toward me. They had their rifles to their shoulders but I did not see them fire."

The Chinese police constable of the North Szechuen Road station described how he was shot in the arm. He was at Azaleas terrace when he heard some shots and saw people running toward the south. A Chapei man then came out of the terrace into the middle of the road and looked about.

"I asked him what was the matter," said the witness, "He turned around, gazed in my direction and aimed at me. There was a loud report and I ran into a shop where I found that I had been hit in the arm."

This constable was not armed at the time. He said that the man who shot him was later killed because he saw the body in the mortuary and identified it.

"The Chapei policeman looked very fierce," said the witness in answer to the assessor, "but he did not appear to be mad."

The inquest was continued to a date yet to be fixed.

Mme. Augette Foret's Training Methods

Mme. Foret In Costume

Mme. Augette Foret, whose *chansons et images* at the Lyceum Theater last Saturday night won her an artistic triumph, and who is billed for another performance assisted by Mrs. J. J. Connell, tomorrow evening, gave a reporter of THE CHINA PRESS a peep at her method of study and memory training yesterday.

Including encores, she had sung 22 songs at her Saturday night performance, and the inquiry was as to her method of keeping them all in her mind at one time.

"I always learn the words of my song first as I would a poem, without music. I live in this poem until it becomes a part of me, then I accompany it by the music until they become thoroughly wedded," she said. "The words are the picture and the music the frame. Then I bring my imagination into play and in my picture gallery I hang this picture where it will get the proper setting and light. If it is a plaintive song I place it on my program between two joyful songs. Too much care cannot be taken in the arranging of a program. I study this as thoroughly as I do my songs. Whereas most of my songs are short, they each express different emotions."

Economic Conference To Discuss Adopting Preferential Trading

Will Consider All Aspects Of After-War Policy; India Is Not Represented

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. Norton Griffiths asked whether the Imperial Government intended to take any action, before the termination of the war, with a view to the adoption of a preferential trading policy with India, in favor of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the Allies.

Mr. Asquith replied that all aspects of their trade policy after the war were being investigated by the Government and would be discussed at the economic conference. He could not anticipate the results of these discussions and investigation by making a statement on one aspect of them.

Colonel Yate: "Will India be represented at the conference?

Mr. Asquith: "No."

GOVERNOR ROUME SAILS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, May 31.—M. Roume Governor-General of Indo-China, has left for Shanghai on board the s.s Shinyo Maru.

Mr. Wilson Didn't Suggest Terms for Ending the War

Opinion Emphasised He Merely Stated Principles On Which U. S. Will Join Peace Alliance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 29.—The first impression given by President Wilson's speech was that he was tentatively suggesting terms for ending the war, but many quarters emphasise that he merely stated the great principles for the establishment of which the United States is ready to join a world peace alliance after the war.

London, May 29.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement in reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's charges that Great Britain's attitude in the Bosnian crisis was bellicose. It shows that the British Ambassador in Petrograd avoided anything calculated to widen the breach between Petrograd and Vienna.

It also reproduces a despatch, dated February 27, 1909, to the British Ambassador, in which Sir Edward Grey says: "I made it clear that we would support Russia in getting economic concessions for Servia by diplomatic support, but we would not press things to the point of war, which would possibly involve the bulk of Europe and be out of all proportion to the interests at stake."

Publish German Version Of Bosnia Negotiations

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, May 28.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports:—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes reports of the former German Ambassador at Petrograd, Count Pourtales, concerning the settlement of the Bosnian crisis. In these reports the Ambassador stated in detail how Britain, at that time, used all possible means to prevent a peaceful settlement.

The arrangement, in fact, was made possible only because Mr. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had accepted German mediation without asking for Britain's advice, thereby acting against the wishes of the British Ambassador, Sir Arthur Nicolson. Thus, the German Ambassador, Count Pourtales, reported on April 1st, 1909, to the German Chancellor von Buelow:

"I must state, that Mr. Isvolsky has kept his word, which he had given on my request and has not told anything to anybody about the demarche. Sir Arthur Nicolson, after the publication of the Russian decision, did not conceal his ill-humor about the fact that Mr. Isvolsky had acted without having previously approached the Ambassadors of the Entente."

The German Ambassador reveals further proofs of the conduct of the British by quoting utterances of the British Ambassador who discussed the Servian demands in a way calculated to excite public opinion in Russia. The German Ambassador reports an incident after a dinner, when a lady expressed her joy over the passing of the crisis, when the British Ambassador stated pointedly that this sounded quite nice, but, after all, the national honor should be considered to be more valuable than even peace.

Thereupon, a member of the nearest entourage of the Tsar made a remark that the British Ambassador evidently regretted the peaceful solution. On the same day, the German Ambassador expressed his satisfaction to Sir Arthur Nicolson that a way for a peaceful solution, agreeable also to the Russian Government, had been found.

The British Ambassador stiffly replied that he was not quite sure whether his Government would sanction this solution. The published report further states that the British Ambassador received rumors of an angry meeting between the German Ambassador and Mr. Isvolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was absolutely invented, in order to excite Russian public opinion against Germany. Other members of the British Embassy expressed similar views in the Yacht Club, with the same object in view.

The German Ambassador reported on April 5th, 1909: "As I hear from well informed sources, Sir Arthur Nicolson has expressed to Mr. Isvolsky his serious misgivings that Mr. Isvolsky had accepted the German compromise proposals without communicating first with the French allies or with the British Government. He requested the Minister to postpone his answer given to me until the British Government had had time to consider the matter. This, however, Mr. Isvolsky declined to do. Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, plainly showed his ill-humor about the 'Russian forbearance' and said he considered the action of Isvolsky to be 'rash'."

Count Pourtales added: "The British Minister of Foreign Affairs went so far as to discuss the probable attitude of Britain if war should break out between Russia on one side and Austria-Hungary and Germany on the other side. On the interpellation of Mr. Poklevski-Koziell, Russian Councillor of Embassy at London, Sir Edward Grey answered that the decision of war or peace was not made by the Government but by public opinion. He, however, was under the impression that public opinion was sufficiently prepared to make Britain's entrance into the war possible on the side of Russia."

These reports of the German Ambassador are the best reply to the answer of Sir Edward Grey which he made to the statements of Messrs. Ponsonby and Ramsay Macdonald in the House of Commons. There Sir Edward Grey said that Britain had never tried to incite Russia to war during the Bosnian crisis and had never declared its readiness to enter war for Bosnia.

Besides, Sir Edward Grey added that one could not talk reasonably with the German people as long as they were fed with lies. Thus, Sir Edward Grey denounced as lies what in the year 1909 was known to be the truth.

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-:- In the Courts -:-

The Manslaughter Charge

The case against Mr. Alexander Belyea, charged with killing a ricsha coolie, was continued yesterday in the British Police Court. The case will be resumed this afternoon. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Francis Ellis for defendant.

A ricsha coolie, hiring his vehicle from the China Vehicle Co., said that last Tuesday about ten o'clock he went to get his ricsha changed. There was some trouble afterwards.

The foreigner caught hold of the deceased with the left hand and punched and kicked him. He caught the coolie by the queue. He hit the coolie three times with his closed fist on the left side of the chest. There were three others watching. The foreigner then kicked the coolie on the thigh. The interpreter then gave the coolie his dollar back and told him to go and get the foreman. The coolie walked away immediately in a crouching fashion with his ricsha. He walked twenty or thirty paces when he fell on the road and crawled on his hands and knees up to a fence. Witness spoke to him but he got no answer. Seeing the coolie was about to die it was best to call for the police and another man went and did so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis:—The assault was committed by the accused. He was quite certain there were only four of them watching the assault. He did not see any others. He had no doubt the assault was committed with accused's closed fist.

By the Magistrate—He had never had any trouble with accused. He did not know of any trouble with the company.

Dr. Davis, re-called by Mr. Newman, said that, since Tuesday, he had had occasion to examine deceased's spleen under different circumstances. He had made a microscopic examination of the spleen and found therein malarial parasites. The result of this finding was that he wished to qualify the opinion he had expressed regarding the vulnerability of that organ in that in his opinion, a lighter blow could cause rupture in this case. There were also slight signs of commencing degeneration which rendered it more vulnerable to violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—It was a diseased spleen. It was in a very early stage of degeneration. His opinion was that otherwise it was a normal spleen. The rupture could not have been brought about spontaneously, nor did he think it could be brought about by a strain or a mere twist. With a moderate amount of violence rupture might be caused.

By the Magistrate—The spleen could have been ruptured by moderate violence.

The magistrate thanked Dr. Davis and Mr. Newman for re-calling him. It was obvious this evidence was in favor of the accused because he now definitely stated "moderate violence" whereas before he said "more than moderate violence."

Mr. Newman said that concluded the prosecution.

Mr. Ellis said that under Section 45 of the Order in Council a certain discretion was vested in his Worship with regard to the form of trial in certain particular cases and circumstances. Defendant could be tried summarily and if that were done he was prepared to open the case for the defence, call his witnesses, and submit the case for decision. If however, His Worship felt he would not like to do so or did not feel justified to take upon himself the exercising of that discretion, and if the original charge was framed, he had determined after very mature consideration to reserve his defence until accused appeared before the higher tribunal.

His Worship said the Order in Council left a tremendous discretion in the lower court. He would have to consider the matter. As it was in his mind at present he thought he should have to frame the same charge as that of the prosecution. After all manslaughter was very elastic and the sentence could be from one day to a life sentence. On the evidence of the prosecution counsel could take it he would, at the next sitting, frame a charge of manslaughter, and he would also then tell them whether he proposed to try it summarily or not. He should like to hear Mr. Newman on that point if he objected.

Racine, Ackerman v. Moller

The claim of Racine, Ackerman and Co. against Moller and Co. was continued yesterday in the British Supreme Court before Mr. Skinner Turner, assistant judge.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. R. N. Macleod, with Mr. A .G. Mossop, for defendants; and Mr. G. H. Wright watched the proceedings on behalf of the Wah Hsing Insurance Co.

Capt. Bayes-Davy, recalled, dealing with Mr. Law's statement that he found from five to seven leaks on either side of the bottom of the ship, said that he examined the ship the same day as Mr. Law did and did not find any leaks. Witness drew a distinction between "dribbling" and "weeping"; in the latter case there would not be a leak. When the ship was in the International Dock he went round the bottom of the ship, he noticed no leaks and no serious weeping. In the Yangtszepoo Dock, he noticed no important weeping and certainly no leaks. No repairs were done from the light load line down to the keel except caulking up several weeps.

With regard to the statement that there was six feet of water in the fore hold, witness absolutely disagreed with Mr. Law's statement. The soundings were taken by the chief officer or the captain on his instructions. The sounding rod was shown to him dry and, on looking down into the fore hold, he could see it was dry. Witness did not find any of the sea cocks leaking, except the main injection valve, which was leaking slightly. He recommended no repairs to be done to them. He found no leaking rivets as Mr. Law had found. The cargo had not been jettisoned solely or chiefly from the starboard side. It would have been suicide to do that; the captain would have taken cargo from the low side to relieve the list. He tested the fresh water in the fore-hold with a ten per cent solution of nitrate of silver. The presence of sea water would have been indicated by a cloudiness, or even a precipitate, but no such manifestation was seen. There was nine feet of water in the engine room; there could not have been more than that, and it would not be true to say there could.

In answer to another question, witness said:—I never take any notice of what Mr. Law says.

Mr. McNeill:—Rather strong feeling in the case, my lord.

His Lordship—I grasped that yesterday afternoon.

Asked as to his qualifications witness said he held an extra master's certificate, to obtain which he had to satisfy the examiners in ship construction and stresses and strain. He had also been a master and as such had been in charge of his vessels when docking. In addition to that he thought he was safe in saying he held the only surveyor's certificate in the East. "Therefore, I put it to your Lordship that if I can satisfy the Board of Trade, I need not worry about Mr. Law's opinion."

Mr. Macleod—Is Mr. Law a shipwright?—No; a marine engineer.

Mr. Law produced a memorandum of the depth of water in the fore-hold. It was made by his clerk on the report of the diver. He was absolutely certain there was six feet of water in the fore hold. He did not make the sounding himself, but was present when it was done. Witness would not agree that no pumps were put in the forehold because there was no water there.

The broken rivets were not mended because Capt. Kent said: No expense at all; those are my instructions.

Capt. Kent, a partner of Capt. Bayes-Davy, with 32 or 33 years at sea, and nearly a year's experience as surveyor, said he went to the International Dock on January 28th. Mr. Law took no soundings in his presence. No finding of six feet of water in the fore hold was reported to him, though the chief officer was taking soundings shortly after witness arrived there. Witness could remember one or two "weeps" in the bottom of the vessel, but nothing to take any notice of. He did not remember having his attention drawn to these things. Only one valve was leaking—the main injection and that not to any great extent. There may have been rivets leaking but nothing of which notice need be taken. Witness asked Mr. Law to put pumps in the engine room and after hold. Plugs were removed from the engine room, after peak and after hold to empty them, but not from the fore hold; there was no need to do this as it was reported dry, by the chief officer. No water came out through the plugs due to dirt in the engine room and to cement in the after hold.

Witness had gone down to the ship on Mr. Moller's instructions to take the ship from the International Dock to the Yangtszepoo Dock. No broken rivets were mended and witness did not use the words attributed to him by Mr. Law. Mr. Law was probably thinking of another ship in which something of the nature had happened.

Witness had reported on the Ninju Maru to the Union Insurance Society of Canton before she sailed. He reported to Mr. Burnie that the ship was not in good order and he should not take the risk. He adhered to that opinion. He had seen a worse ship.

Mr. McNeill:—Do you think she was fit to go to sea?—Well, I think advising the insurance company not to take the risk was sufficient.

In reply to Mr. Macleod witness said he did not survey the vessel before reporting to Mr. Burnie. This report was only given to the Union Insurance Society of Canton and not to the cargo owners.

Mr. G. McMurdo, shipwright and dock master in the New Engineering Works, said he knew the Ninju Maru which was brought to the Yangtszepoo Dock for repairs. He would not dry dock a bar keel ship, like the Ninju Maru, with her cargo inside her, because of risk of damage to the dock and the ship. If the ship went through the blocks it would damage the ship and dock. He would not have docked the Ninju Maru with a lot of water and cargo in her. There would be a strain on the sheer strake, due to the weight and the "live" weight which might make her list to one side as it was corrected on the other.

In answer to Mr. McNeill witness said that it was impossible to dock such a ship in such a condition without injuring her.

The Ninju Maru should have been put into dock and the cargo and water removed before the dock was pumped out. If the assistant harbor master had advised docking, the dock company should have refused to dock her. They could have let her float in the dry dock.

Mr. McNeill asked that Capt. Morton, who had brought the Ninju Maru from Woosung to the International Dock and was the first person in a position to know as to the water in the holds, should also be called.

This was agreed to.

Mr. T. F. P. Ferrier, engineer foreman in the New Engineering Dock, said he worked at the repairs of the Ninju Maru. He overhauled one sea valve and three sea cocks Witness found nothing wrong with them and nothing which would cause a leak. They were treated in the same manner as in any case where a ship was dry docked. He found no reason why they should have leaked at the International Dock.

Witness, in answer to Mr. McNeill would not agree that there was any leaking at the junction of the valve with the side of the ship.

The captain of the Ninju Maru said he had been at sea for 33 or 34 years, being master for about 20 years. On January 21st the Ninju Maru left the wharf for Woosung and the next morning left for Vladivostock with a crew of 20. On January 22 the day opened fine, but in the afternoon came rain. The next day the waves were bigger and the wind stronger from the N. W. The wind force was then about four or five. There was no instrument on board for telling wind force. In the afternoon the wind was about the same. Gradually the weather got worse and on January 24 the wind was about force five or six growing stronger and the seas higher. From 5 to 7 a.m. the wind was at its worst, having a force of from eight to nine; and the waves were exceedingly high. He had experienced such weather four or five times, though it was exceptional. Waves came over the deck and, going through the casing and other parts, filled the engine room. The water came through the fracture on the port side. As a result the staff would no longer stay in the engine room and they came on deck. Before this the ship had taken a list to port. The fracture was caused by the force of the waves between 5 and 7 o'clock; it was brought to his notice between 10 and 12 o'clock (noon). The list increased and the fracture was brought to his notice by the engineer.

When he was aware of the fracture of the ship, he removed the lining inside the ship and patched it. They also commenced to throw cargo overboard. This they continued for five or six hours taking it from the after hold. They discontinued as the ship floated and the list decreased. The ship after that took no more water. By this time the crew was tired out and the storm was getting better. On January 25 the wind had decreased to force three or four and the waves were not so high. Later the s.s. Javary was seen and signalled by means of a rocket. The Javary towed her back to Shanghai and they arrived at Woosung on the evening of January 27. Two tugs came to Woosung and brought the Ninju Maru to Shanghai. They tied up first at the entrance of the International Dock and subsequently went in. There was water in the engine room and aft, but not forward. When the ship had gone into dock he objected to the dock being pumped out, but he thought the owner had instructed it to be done.

Witness produced the log book in which Mr. Mossop said there was no entry of this voyage. The log, witness said, was written up by the chief mate, who had not written up the log because he was too busy and witness had neglected to see it was done. On his return to Shanghai witness sent a report of the voyage to the Japanese Consul.

In answer to Mr. McNeill witness said he did not know where the rough log book was. It was not produced at the Japanese Consulate.

Capt. H. E. Morton, managing director of the Central Stores, Ltd., said he was before that a marine surveyor and was still a sleeping partner in the firm of Messrs. Morton and Reeves. He saw the Ninju Maru on her return. On boarding he found the Captain and the crew very much excited. The chief officer reported to him that there was ten feet in the after hold, eight in the engine room and six in the No. 1 hold. After a re-sounding the same report was made to him.

Subsequently he saw the ship in dock. There was a considerable leak on the port side and also on the starboard side and several sea cocks were leaking.

The case was again adjourned.

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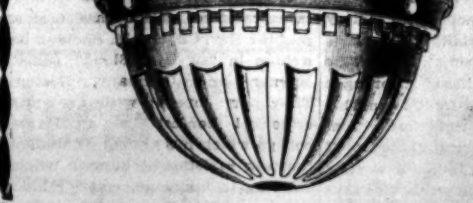

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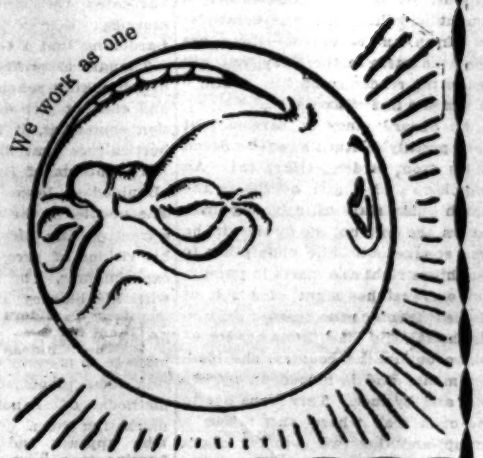

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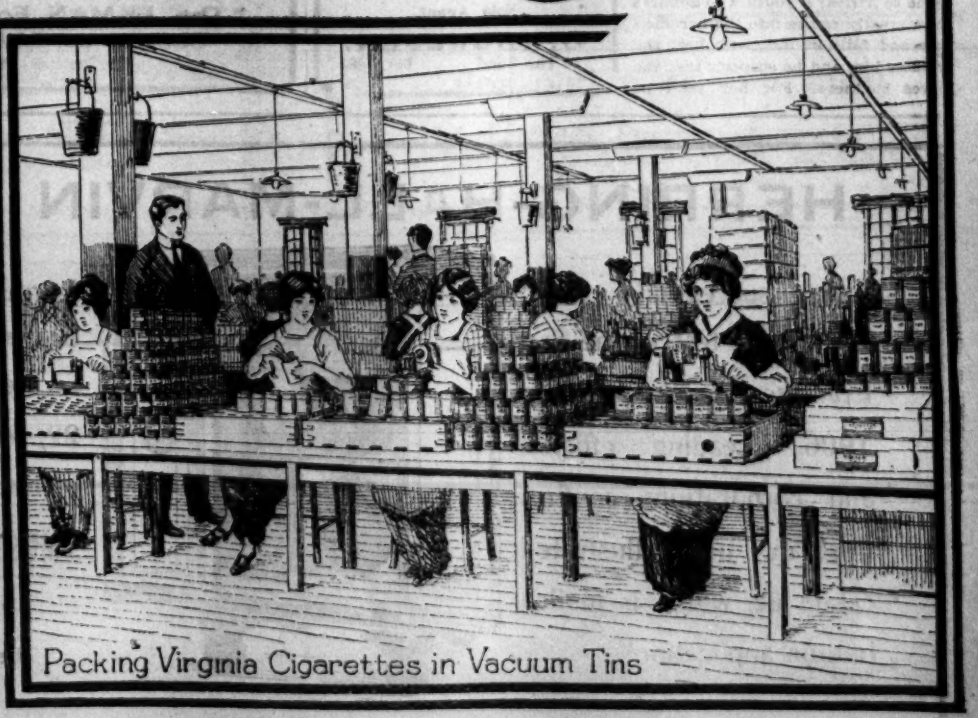

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News and Views in the World of Books

Critical Reviews of the Season's Latest Books

A Thrilling Tale of Dreadful War—A Charming Heroine and Wild Wood Adventures. Mrs. Bosher Presents a Sincere Heroine—Books by Warwick Deeping and Others.

The epilogue should be read first in Beulah Marie Dix's story of "The Battle Months of George Daurella" (Duffield and Company). In the epilogue the reader is defied to square the geography of the tale with the points of the compass, and doubly defied to say that one character is meant to be a Frenchman and another a Teuton. The defiance is justified; the reader who does not begin with the last page of the tale will be a good deal puzzled. He will find himself going "north" with George to the battle front, having started from a "kingdom" where the men "enlist." George is a Lieutenant in the Royal Light Horse, and he is not yet 21 when he rides splendidly away "in the Battle Autumn of 1914."

George's character is mixed. He is a ruthless soldier and a poet. Joyce Averill, the American heroine of the tale, is more than once revolted by the cruelty that he displays. "There's some dignity in murder, even in arson. But petty larceny, malicious mischief? You should have had thirty days hard labor, every man of you. It was muckerish." So Joyce to George, whose troop had sacked her uncle's house. George's capture by the enemy, his escape from brutal guards, his dreadful experience in a mountain village that was bombarded from an aeroplane—there are some chapters in the story that will make the reader catch his breath.

A Quixote in Petticoats

An absurd fancy is carried out very prettily in Ruth Sawyer's Seven Miles from Arden (Harpers). An impulsive Irish girl overhears the harsh dismissal of a young man whom she does not see by the girl he was engaged to. She undertakes to set things right and starts in pursuit, but only catches sight of a suit of clothes turning the corner. From Manhattan the chase leads her somewhere out in the country, she loses her money and is helped on by her wits and by luck. This turns her to the open road where she meets a tramp, and the two wander about very pleasantly but never get near the young woman's goal. By the time the two have become good friends and the reader has guessed who the tramp is he will hope the author will put off the inevitable end so as to permit of more wild wood adventures. The heroine is charming, bright and fantastical; she holds the stage continuously and keeps the reader's eyes on her.

A Woman Who Wouldn't

To avoid a proposal of marriage from a man whom she loves but who she is sure loves her best friend, a married woman, a young girl runs away in Isabel C. Clarke's "Only Anne" (Bensiger Brothers, New York). Though an English girl she has achieved almost American independence. She is foiled by running into a ludicrously impertinent family with which she is acquainted at Zermatt. The man follows her, proposes and is rejected. She returns to England, finds a quiet shelter where her friend visits her, and the story of her adventure becomes known and her friends misjudges her. The man has gone to Africa; a youth who admires him greatly comes into the heroine's life and falls in love with her; she refuses him and he suspects that she loves his hero. For her sake he goes to Africa to rescue him when rumors of his death arrive; he finds him and brings him back. Meanwhile the inconvenient husband has died, his widow is free and the heroine reunites her with her lover. The two who sacrifice themselves unselfishly are drawn splendidly; the people about them think only of themselves. The author has made many of them comical, but the humor jars somewhat when it is made to torture the unfortunate girl. It is an artistic and extremely well written story.

A Seeker of Knowledge

An attractive young society woman decides to cut loose from her acquaintances and find out what other people are like in Kate Langley Bosher's "People Like That" (Harpers). She tells her own story and makes it plain that she has no desire for slumming or for social work, but wants to learn how people live and feel. Most of her friends drop her, others remonstrate with her, especially a fashionable cousin whom she converts to good works in time and a conservative young man who wishes to marry her. She has experiences with the poor, with factory workers and especially with girls who have gone wrong. The tragic story of one of these is brought home to her lover's family, and his efforts to set it right make him understand the narrator's point of view. They join in foiling a worldly mother by conniving at her daughter's making a love match and decide to marry themselves. The young woman's solemnity of purpose is much lightened as the story proceeds; she seeks to call attention to conditions rather than to suggest modes of relief and she apparently advocates the single standard of morality.

Gardening and a Girl

Though a crafty old Irishman's matchmaking schemes and a pretty and efficient girl distract the attention somewhat, it is the praise of horticulture that fills Frances Duncan's Roberta of Roseberry Gardens (Doubleday, Page and Company). The people in the nursery are very attractive, the old proprietor with his visions of progress, the skilled experimenter, the genial foreman with his blarney and the engaging girl who is interested in every detail of the business. Between them they manage to convery a lot of information about plants of all kinds, about methods of handling them and marketing them. The young man who appears and carries off the heroine is almost an intruder; he probably would not have won her if he had not provided her with a gardening job. The people are so pleasant in this story that we grudge the time and space devoted to gardening.

A Husband's Transgression

There is so much talk of a man's spell of restlessness and craving for adventures and so much stress put on the other women's strenuous past in Warwick Deeping's "Bridge of Desire" (Robert M. McBride and Company, New York) that the reader is led to expect more than a vulgar intrigue. The man is a writer, happily married, whose wife is his intellectual comrade as well as the woman he loves. He meets an adventuress who wants him chiefly in order to take him from the other woman; his imagination is fired and he dreams of all kinds of adventures with her. He behaves shabbily to his wife in every way and elopes with the other woman; they go to Paris, to Monte Carlo and to Switzerland are dreadfully bored with each other. The wife preserves the proprieties by saying that her husband has gone away for his health, and waits patiently for him to return to his senses. That does not take long; when he is ashamed of his conduct he goes back to her and is forgiven. The passion that might excuse this performance is wholly lacking; the sole reason seems to be that the man was bored by domestic bliss.

All Men Brothers

It is a plea for the removal of all race prejudices, rather than a story that the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has written in "Of One Blood" (Small, Maynard and Company, Boston). The story opens with a prize oratorical contest in a Kansas college which has among its students fourteen varieties of human beings, differing in language, color, religion and race. The winner of the contest is a negro of extraordinary mental ability and great amiability. As the outcome of an unjust accusation against him a club is formed in which all the nationalities are gathered and their common humanity is demonstrated. The chief actors in the subsequent rather disconnected episodes are the negro, a Jew, a Kentucky mountaineer who becomes a preacher and a plain American newspaper man who loves a Jewess who repels him. They singly and together help in carrying out reforms that Mr. Sheldon advocates. A description of an attempted lynching is the most dramatic incident in the book, which probably will appeal to the special public that the author addresses.

A Sanitarium Romance

Most of the events in Charles H. Lerrigo's "The Castle of Cheer" (Fleming H. Revell Company) occur in a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients. The plain sensible talks of the old doctor in homely dialect about health and philosophy and other matters are enjoyable and the love affair between the lawyer and the younger nurse is properly conducted. There is humor in the encounter between the barber and the quack. There is much needlessly complicated melodrama about the quack and his appliances, more in the nature of the magazine exposures than of fiction, that hamper the story.

A Harvard Convert

Both the heroine of the Rev. Michael Earls's "Marie of the House D'Anters" (Benziger Brothers) and her Jewess friends are attractive girls; we could have wished them detached from the somewhat absurd villains who persecute them. The most coherent thread in the story is the conversion of the Harvard man with an undeserved literary reputation to Catholicism by his study of Jewish history and conditions at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. The reason for the conduct of other characters is rather hard to follow and the connection of people that are far separated seems rather forced. The individual scenes are described vividly.

CHILDREN OF HOPE

It must have taken courage for Stephen Whitman to have written Children of Hope The Century Company), though he may have counted on his countrymen's not recognizing their own portraits. Zenasville may cause amusement to Indianapolis as that new Athens does to Boston and the Hub does to Europeans, but the difference is merely of degree; the childish self-confidence, the willingness to accept phrases for real understanding, the assumption that are calls for no effort, are found in il. Paying no need to metropolitan isplay and frivolity with its suburan accessories Mr. Whitman de cribes American culture as it is ound throughout the land, genially umorously, pityingly but relentlessy and brings it face to face with hat Europe has to offer.

He tells the adventures of an miable, shiftless philosopher in a mall Ohio town, who has acquired smattering of nearly everything nd has never been able to stick to nything long. He has three aughters named after the three races, all with red hair and the ttendant optimism. One thinks she as a voice, another scribbles, the hird daubs with paint; the father as dabbled in all the arts besides nvention, literature and philosophy. An unexpected legacy enables them to gratify their ambitions. They start for Europe, more innocent of the ways of the world than a stage countryman, the girls full of ambition and romantic ideas, but Providence is kind to them and keeps them out of mischief till they land in a respectable boarding house in Florence. There is humor enough as well as truth in the way they misunderstand foreign conditions and people, mistakes that are constantly made not only by Americans travelling with a party but by those too who spend months in one place.

The good heartedness, innocence and ignorance of the family will keep the reader on tenterhooks. The father talks freely about his affairs, gives the impression that he is rich, is sought by some swindlers, puts himself in the way of others and is only saved from ruin by the timely interposition of a friend. Of him, of his philosophy, and of his variegated intellectual pursuits we have a sufficiency. The eldest daughter with the voice consults a famous teacher; he tells her the truth, also what to do, but she naturally knows better—so she loses what voice she had. She also believes that she has a talent for managing, as she has run her own family; she is surprised that it does not work on everybody, but succeeds in captivating an unfortunate Englishman whom she intends to turn into a diplomat. In his demonstration that Ohio methods may not succeed in the wider world Mr. Whitman makes this girl rather too hard and mercenary.

The second girl is the writer; she is less good looking than her sisters but has more character. She wastes her time on impossibly ambitious and ridiculous literary efforts, encouraged by her father, till a sensible friend puts her on the right track and she begins to write as she should. Hers is the real love story. She falls in love with an Italian officer who is a gentleman and he with her; just as they are to be married he is killed in the performance of his duty; this brings out the strength of the girl's character. This tragic episode is told simply and very effectively.

It is the youngest and prettiest daughter who is the heroine, if any one is. Her ambition is for art and it takes some painful experience for her to discover that she has no talent; but more than for art she is on the watch for love, and her innocence of any conventions or proprieties is amazing in an American girl. She picks up a good looking young man on the steamer and has a moonlight duet with him, then she keeps dreaming of him, till he turns up in Florence. There he flirts violently with her, gets her into a compromising situation and backs out. The girl's love fancies crumble, she is humiliated in her own eyes, till the right man comes and makes everything right. By that time the family is ready to return to Zenasville. There are many interesting people besides these and much that is very pleasant about Florence.

Through it all Mr. Whitman never lets us forget how lovable and good these people are and how high their ideals, any more than he conceals the absurd contrast between their aspirations and their accomplishment, or their pitiful belief that they can do a thing merely because they want to, regardless of special talent or laborious preparation. It is a big and honest story.

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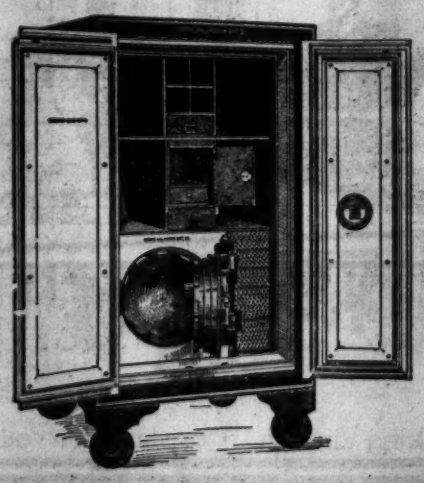

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SHANGHAI'S BEST BALL PLAYER IS IN HOSPITAL

Wilhoit Taken Ill After Practice; Indisposition Not Considered Serious

Another calamity for the Shanghai Baseball Team! Cy Wilhoit, the crack infielder, outfielder, batter, pitcher, catcher, etc., etc., was taken sick last night and was carried to the General Hospital.

The illness is not thought to be serious and it is hoped that he will be out in time for the next game. The attack came on yesterday after practice at the race course.

NANKING v. SHANGHAI

Interesting Baseball Game Arranged For Next Saturday

A game of baseball has been arranged between the Nanking and Shanghai nines and the date for it has been fixed for next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the race course grounds.

The match is being looked forward to with keen interest. Nanking appears to have a crack nine. It has won eight straight games.

The Brooklyn players announced last night that they would like to play Nanking also, but were doubtful as to whether the visitors would be willing to play a double-header on Saturday.

FIFINELLA WINS DERBY

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—The New Derby, being the substitute race for the Epsom Derby, was run at Newmarket this afternoon, with the following result:

Fifinella (J. Childs) 1
Kwangsu (Templeman) 2
Nassovian (O'Neill) 3

Also ran: Polyclamon (Lancaster), Ferox (C. Childs), Sirian (F. Bullock), Valais (Clark), Figaro (Whalley), Flaming Fire (Donoghue), Canyon (Rickaby). Won by a neck, a head between second and third.

Betting: 11 to 10 against Fifinella, 3 to 1 against Kwangsu, 11 to 2 against Nassovian.

Cricket

Old Boys Beat S.C.C. 2nd

In a match played on the S.C.C. pitch, on Tuesday evening, the Public School old boys had a rather easy win over the Club second string, responding with 142 to a score of 74. All the bowlers who were effective at all had good records, G. Madar and A. M. Hansen each disposing of five of the Club men, for 27 and 47 respectively, whilst Langley claimed four wickets for 42 and Grimshaw a similar number for 40. The scores follow:

S.C.C. 2nd

G. Howell, c. Ollerdessen, b. Madar	3
H. Langley, b. Hansen	3
A. H. Leslie, c. Rowland, b. Hansen	20
E. O. Cumming, b. Hansen	16
R. Grimshaw, c. Ollerdessen, b. Madar	6
P. T. Hollander, b. Madar	1
E. P. G. Barrow, c. White, b. Hansen	6
W. J. Monk, c. Ollerdessen, b. Madar	13
F. H. Pentycross, b. Madar	0
C. S. Cheetham, c. Ellis, b. Hansen	6
G. C. Ross, not out	0
Total	74

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Madar	9	—	27	5
A. M. Hansen	9	1	47	5

S.P.S. Old Boys

J. J. Ellis, retired	54
A. V. White, st. Leslie, b. Langley	41
G. Madar, st. Leslie, b. Langley	21
J. B. Katz, st. Leslie, b. Grimshaw	12
E. J. Cooke, b. Langley	0
A. M. Hansen, c. and b. Grimshaw	0
H. J. Sanft, b. Grimshaw	5
F. Madar, c. Hollander, b. Langley	2
A. Ferris, c. Hollander, b. Grimshaw	0
Rowland, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	142

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. O. Cumming	3	—	11	—
H. Langley	10	—	42	4
R. Grimshaw	9	1	40	4
W. J. Monk	4	—	14	—
P. Howell	3	1	12	—
P. T. Hollander	4	—	17	—

Maxims Play Scottish

The Maxim Company cricket team will play the Shanghai Scottish on the S. C. C. grounds at 5 o'clock this afternoon and tomorrow.

The Maxims will be represented by:—

E. W. Stagg, K. E. Newman, L. R. Wheen, D. Campbell, E. F. Thorpe, G. Morris, C. S. Cheetham, L. G. Westcott, T. G. Bailie, I. Donnelly and H. Fowler. Reserve, L. Walker.

Shipping Bulletins

The C.M. s.s. Yushun, which left Shanghai last week on her new time charter for the Bangkok-Singapore-Swatow line, is laid up at Swatow. A cable from the ship has been received saying that there is some trouble with the Customs authorities, and as there is a lack of news from Swatow, the real cause for the delay is uncertain. Swatow is now independent, and new rules etc., may have been put into force.

* * *

Over one hundred families have received compensation money from the China Merchants Co., for the loss of relatives on the Hsinyu. In each case $1,000 was given.

* * *

The B. and S. s.s. Szechuen from Swatow, yesterday brought into port treasure valued at $45,000, consisting of silver.

* * *

The s.s. Unkai Maru has recently discovered an uncharted sunken rock off the south coast of Chosen. The reef is situated at 128° 2' 40" E. L. and 34° 42' 32" N. L. and is 1½ ft. high at L. W. O. S. T. The reef consists of a chain of three rocks and the largest of them is about 100 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN MEXICAN SITUATION

New York, May 16.—General Scott, the Chief of the General Staff of the United States, who has just returned to Washington, reported to the Secretary for War the details of his conference with General Obregon, the Mexican War Minister. General Scott says that General Obregon at first misunderstood the motive of the United States in her despatch of troops to Mexico, but after the conference he came to realize the real motive. Consequently Obregon has agreed to an American force of ten thousand troops guarding the border districts where the appearance of bandits is apprehended. He also agreed that the American troops should pursue the Mexican bandits who have recently raided Glen Springs and other places. Now that Mexico has understood the real motive of the American Government and agreed to take co-operative action, it is evident that the relations between Mexico and the United States have improved.—*Asahi—Japan Times.*

New Chinese Teacher

We have received a copy of the Chinese Speaker published by the Christian Literary Society and Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. The work is by Mr. Evan Morgan and contains readings in modern Mandarin. In his preface the author explains that he has searced the Chinese publications for good Mandarin and from his compilations has selected the passages contained in the book. It is by no means a kindergarten work as the preface soon makes clear in the following words:

"The work is intended to supply students, who have spent, at least, a year on some elementary, and progressive text book, with a more advanced course of study. Textbooks, made up of sundry sentences, lose their value after one year's study. Some more connected prose is wanted after that preliminary study.

"The author feels there is a need for such a book as the one offered now. Connected readings afford more interest, and, give a more comprehensive view of the language to the reader. Whilst choice and detached sentences are useful in the preliminary stages, yet it is wearisome and useless to continue too long in such a method.

"The consecutive steps in an argument, the continuous march of thought in connected sentences, are a fertile way of training the mind, and creating a comprehensive impression of the power and flexibility of a language. These are as necessary as a good vocabulary to the Chinese speaker."

The book contains many readings on political, religious and general subjects, the English and Chinese text being placed side by side. There are extensive vocabularies of Chinese characters in the back with valuable suggestions on the best way to grasp the difficult art of reading them.

KING INSPECTS DOCKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—The King visited Southampton Docks, yesterday and inspected the arrangements for the embarkation and entraining of troops.

Russia Is Calling Up 1917 Class Recruits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 30.—The 1917 class of recruits are reporting to the colors.

HOLIDAY FOR M.Ps.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 25.—Parliament adjourns on Thursday till June 20.

AUSTRIANS PERSEVERE BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS

Italians Break Up Many Fierce And Sanguinary Attacks, Taking Heavy Toll

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 29.—The official communique issued today reported: On Saturday night and Sunday morning, the enemy renewed their furious and sanguinary attacks on our positions between the Adige and the Assa valleys, which were constantly broken. There was an intense artillery duel on the Posina-Astico sector. An attack on our positions south of the Posina torrent was repulsed, after a desperate struggle, with considerable losses.

On the Asiago Plateau, we are consolidating positions dominating the Asiago basin. A brilliant counter-attack, delivered by the 141st Regiment, rescued two batteries which were surrounded on Monte Mosciagh, recovering every gun.

On the rest of the front, there were artillery engagements.

London, May 30.—Messages from Rome state that the Austrian offensive in Trent has been everywhere arrested except in the center of the Asiago sector, where the Austrians, for six days, have incessantly attacked, with extreme violence, on a front of ten kilometers, with no fewer than forty battalions and with incredible sacrifices.

The general opinion is expressed that the first phase of the Trentino battle is now over and the second phase is beginning. The Italians have evidently been strengthened all along the line.

Armed Robbers Shoot A Detective's Second

Armed robbers shot a detective's second, last night, when an attempt was made to arrest the band on the Gordon Road. The man shot was employed as an assistant by a Chinese detective of the Municipal Police. He was hit in the right leg. One of the robbers was arrested.

The shooting occurred about 7.35 o'clock last night. A party of Chinese detectives were on the trail of a band of robbers and finally came upon them in the Gordon Road. There were four or five of the brigands. As the detectives went forward to capture the robbers, one pulled a revolver and fired.

The shot struck the detective's assistant. The robbers scattered and fled but one of them was caught. He was not armed when captured and it could not be ascertained whether he was the one with the revolver or not. It was supposed that the band was on its way to commit a robbery.

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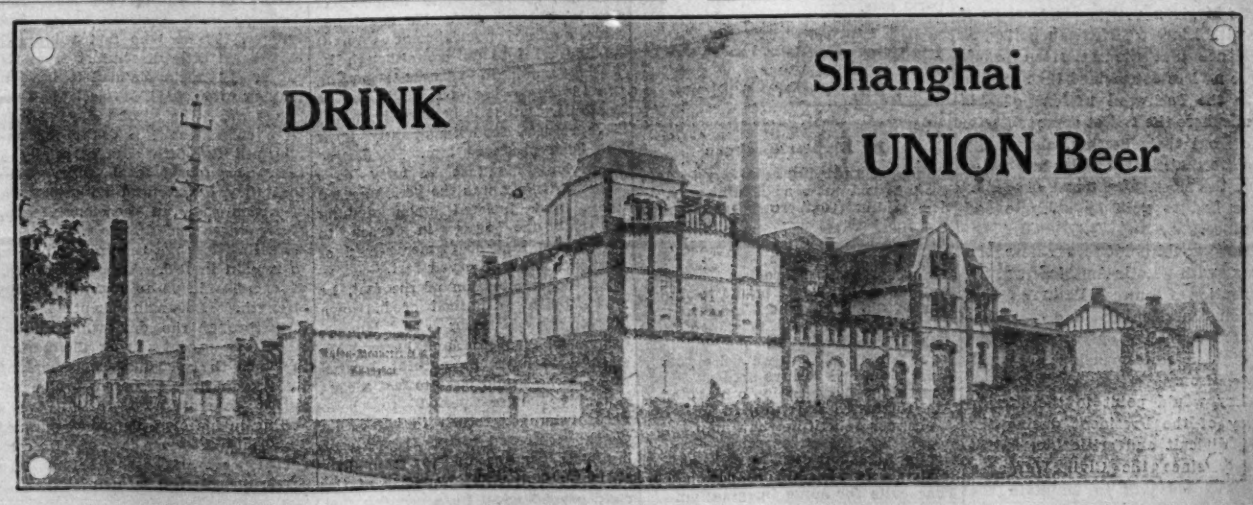

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Pressures at the same level nearly everywhere. Breezes very variable both in force and in direction. Fine weather.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 1, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

More Reasons Why Republicans Should Nominate Wilson

The New York World continues sledge-hammering the Republicans with arguments why they should nominate Wilson for President. Here's the latest:

Were Woodrow Wilson a Republican President, with a record of achievement indentical with his record as a Democratic President, the Republicans would renominate him by acclamation.

They would point to the revision of the tariff under his Administration as the fulfilment of McKinley's dying pledge, which Roosevelt shirked and in which Taft failed.

They would point to the banking and currency law as the greatest piece of financial legislation yet enacted—a law which has made it possible for the United States not only to weather successfully the most devastating war in human history, but to aspire to the financial mastery of the world.

They would point to the income-tax law as a just and equitable means of making wealth bear its due proportion of the cost of government, for which the Republican Party was entitled to a double share of credit because a Republican Congress had submitted the amendment to the Constitution which made the levying of an income tax possible.

They would point to the corporation tax as the extension of an act which the Republican Party originated and which helped to transfer to organized capital some of the burdens of government previously borne by poverty and labor.

They would point to the repeal of the coast-wise provision of the Panama Canal toll acts as proof that the United States is faithful to its treaty pledges, and cannot be swayed from the ways of international honor and justice by the mercenary greed of special interests.

They would point to the Federal Trade Board as a progressive measure of constructive legislation by which honest and law-abiding business was protected from indiscriminate prosecution and enabled to work in harmony with the Sherman anti-trust act, in fairness to competitors and in fairness to the public.

They would point to the record of the Department of Justice as proof that business had been emancipated from political blackmail and that industrial organizations were no longer persecuted from motives of partisan advantage or private revenge.

They would point to the President's Mexican policy, identical as it is with Lincoln's Mexican policy, as evidence that the American people were no less determined than ever to give the backward nations of this hemisphere the fullest opportunity to work out their destiny, and finally achieve that liberty under law which even the most enlightened of peoples have had to gain by struggle and sacrifice.

They would point to our new relations with Latin-America as the realization of James G. Blaine's dream of Pan-Americanism—a dream that became a reality only through the far-sighted statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson.

They would point to the foreign policy of the President during the most difficult and critical period of history since the Civil War as a supreme endeavor to maintain the highest American ideal of peace with honor. And they would say of his ultimatum to Germany as Le Matin of Paris says of it—voicing the idealism which makes France and the United States for ever kin—"one of the noblest acts in the history of mankind."

They would point to his leadership of Congress as the solution of a problem that has so long vexed American governments, by which comprehensive legislative programs can be enacted into law without the President's coercing Congress or bribing it with patronage.

They would point to his preparedness measures as full atonement for past derelictions on the part of the Republican party, and as an example of leadership that knows how, in times of national peril, to bring irreconcilable political elements into harmony for the public welfare.

They would point to the Administration of Wilson as second only to the Administrations of Washington and Lincoln in the record of mighty achievement in behalf of the American people.

All this and more would Republicans say of Woodrow Wilson if he were a Republican President. Why should the fact that he is a Democratic President preclude their saying it?

They have no Presidential candidate of their own who measures up to the situation, and they do not know where to find one. They have no issue. Why not nominate Woodrow Wilson, as the Democrats are going to do, and give the world the most impressive demonstration of American unity in a great crisis that it has ever known?

We do not mean that the Republican Party should shut up shop or make itself an annex to the Democratic Party. That would be a calamity, for a party of opposition is essential to republican institutions. The Republican Party could nominate its own candidate for Vice-President. It could name its own candidates for Senators and Representatives in Congress, its own candidates for Governors in the various States and for all local offices. Only the Presidency would be excluded for the time being from the arena of partisan strife.

No other nation with a leader like Woodrow Wilson would be crazy enough in the midst of a world crisis to change or to tolerate any attempt to bring about a change. We know of no reason why the American people should be less sane than other people, or why they should permit their vital interests to be bedevilled for the edification of ambitious professional politicians.

It will always remain to the discredit of the Democratic Party that in the strain and stress of the Civil War it nominated a candidate for President against Abraham Lincoln and sought for partisan advantage to discredit the Lincoln Administration. Surely the Republican Party at a time like this cannot desire to emulate that miserable example of Copperhead Bourbonism. It cannot desire to weaken the influence of the United States Government abroad by a partisan campaign against the President at home.

Republican politicians talk much about patriotism, American prestige and the national honor. Do they believe what they say? If so, they ought to welcome the chance to nominate President Wilson. That would be a supreme manifestation of patriotism. It would strengthen American prestige in every capital of the world as nothing else could do. It would put the national honor beyond the possibility of stain. It would reveal to civilization a united Republic, eager for peace, unafraid of war and determined to maintain the glorious traditions of service to mankind which it inherited from the Fathers.

What say you, gentlemen of the Republican convention? Is the party whose proud boast is that it saved the Union great enough and patriotic enough to help give to American democracy a new Union in this day when civilization itself is hanging crucified on a cross of European imperialism?

Vim, Vigor, Victory

By Herbert Kaufman

You plod and plug from day to day,
Year in and out the selfsame way,
And think tomorrow safe—(poor fool)
Because you never break a rule,
Which merely proves
You've worked in grooves.
And so in time we're bound to find
A nice machine, whose steel-cogged mind
Will automatically do
Your work and then we'll fire you.
Alert inventors always note
The things that people do by rote
And forthwith start to plan
A cheaper substitute than man.
A job that doesn't exercise
Originality soon dies.
Resign, and pick an occupation
That calls for some imagination.

FASTING FOR HEALTH

By Frederic J. Haskin

A WOMAN in Altoona, Pennsylvania, recently terminated a voluntary fifteen day fast. It had been undertaken to relieve long continued digestive troubles which had failed to respond to medical treatment. This was the third and longest fast she had taken within five years for the same purpose. The first was for only five days but it materially impoved her health during a whole year. The old difficulty then recurred and she fasted for ten days, gaining nearly two years' amelioration of a trouble which had been almost lifelong.

Within the past year her discomfort began again. For six months she suffered severe pain after every meal even of the simplest and most easily digested food. She entered upon the last fast in the belief that it would again relieve her and the hope that its longer duration might affect a permanent cure. At the end of the period of abstenance she had allotted herself, she ate a hearty meal, including chicken and fresh vegetables. The relief from suffering for the first three days following her fast repaid her. It had been no sacrifice to her because the pangs of unappeased hunger gave her less discomfort than the suffering from indigestion following each meal eaten.

Voluntary fasting as a curative measure is receiving the attention of many scientific men. Distinguished dietitians and physicians have scientifically studied the physical changes in the body wrought by a period of abstenance from nourishment. Most of their observations were lacking in detail although of scientific interest.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, through its nutrition laboratory in Boston, has completed the most elaborate study of prolonged fasting yet made and thus acquired the most accurate data regarding its physical effect upon the patient. They have put a man through such a fast and carefully noted its effects. The reports of this study, which have just been concluded, disprove the theory that any danger to a healthy human being attends a prolonged fast. They indicate that the body contains reserves sufficient to preserve life for many weeks under favorable conditions.

The subject submitting to the test, which continued for thirty-one days, was Mr. Angostino Levanzin, a native of the island of Malta, and of distinguished French and Italian descent. He was a man of scientific attainments and had made a number of voluntary fasts to his own physical betterment. He offered himself as a subject for scientific observation in the belief that he was thereby serving humanity. Several certificates from physician testifying to his good health and freedom from organic disease were submitted before his offer was accepted. During his journey from Malta to Boston he kept an accurate record of the food he ate and other physical details included in the instructions sent to him by the laboratory scientists.

During the fasting period, he was under the daily observation of Dr. H. W. Goodall, professor of physiological chemistry of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Herbert Sydney Langfeld, professor of psychology, Dr. A. I. Kendall, who observed the intestinal bacterial flora, Dr. Francis Benedict, director of the Nutrition Laboratory in which the study was conducted, and a number of others. Daily records were made of the respiration, blood tests and other subjects having a bearing upon the results.

Levanzin slept each night in a calorimeter room that an accurate record might be kept of the temperature of his body and his respiration while sleeping. This room is large and well ventilated and contains a number of calorimeters and models of respiration apparatus. He spent most of each day upon a balcony extending partly around the room which was approached by a stairway of twelve steps. These steps gave him daily exercise. He was photographed on the last day of his fast in the act of ascending the staircase. Though the exposure lasted for twenty seconds he evidenced no unsteadiness from weakness.

He was under continuous surveillance by responsible members of the laboratory staff. He could not have obtained nourishment even if he had tried to do so, although he was so much in earnest regarding the advantage his fast might be to humanity that it is believed he would have refused food indignantly if it had been proffered him. He desired to prolong his fast to forty days although thirty was the period agreed upon, and insisted upon making it thirty-one days in order to exceed the highest former record of a scientifically observed fast.

At the termination of the fast, he was supplied with food of his own choosing consisting of lemons, oranges, boiled rice and honey. He claimed to have no natural hunger and said he would have to fast a considerably longer period to have natural hunger return to him. His weight decreased about 21 per cent but his organs seemed to retain their normal activity. The reports of the rigid psychological tests certified that a prolonged fast in this case at least produced no lasting evil effect upon mental activity or muscular strength. Levanzin spent his time chiefly in reading and writing, his customary occupations.

His interest in fasting had developed through his own experiments and experience. Some three years before his coming to Boston for his laboratory fast, he suffered a bad nervous breakdown. A magazine article convinced him that over-eating was the chief cause of his trouble. He fasted eight days and felt himself "a new man." Then he spent a year in preparing himself for a "conquest" fast, which he maintained for forty days, although not under observation.

During this time he made a study of all literature upon fasting available in several languages and entered into correspondence with European scientists interested in the subject. His wife became sufficiently interested to maintain a thirty-three day fast herself, which cured her completely of insomnia and indigestion. When cholera broke out, Levanzin and his family fasted several days as a successful preventive measure. He believes that fasting also cured one of his daughters of smallpox and the other of severe fever.

The observations made upon Levanzin have done much to establish the safety of fasting, but have revealed little definite knowledge as to its efficacy as a curative measure. The curative possibilities have been worked out individually, so far, and are largely based upon the belief of the patient. The increasing number of people resorting to this means of a cure eventually must bring a scientific acceptance of its value in specific cases.

A New York physician last year had three patients under observation who seemed greatly benefited from absolute fasting. A Wall Street banker went without food for ten days. After the third day all sense of discomfort disappeared. The fifth night he claimed to have had the same sort of sleep he enjoyed in his boyhood. He broke his fast with a milk diet for the first day. Upon the second he was able to approach a juicy beefsteak with a delight which brought him no digestive pangs afterward. Two society women had similar experiences.

A generation ago, fasting for money wagers was frequent. A Frenchman named Jacques fasted thirty days in Edinbrough, and forty, and later, fifty days in London. An Italian named Succi, who has made a number of forty day records, has been several times under scientific observation.

A number of so-called fasts have been fakes which were exposed through strict observation. The parent of the celebrated "Fasting Girl" of Wales claimed she had not partaken of food for two years. They kept her in a white bed, decked as a bride, and derived considerable revenue from exhibiting her. Four nurses were employed by the authorities of a town in which an exhibition was being held, to watch. Unable to obtain the sustenance which had been surreptitiously administered to her the girl died in eight days, probably because her system had been undermined by other periods of prolonged fasting.

Death from starvation usually occurs between fourteen and twenty-eight days, but its time limit is influenced by the mental condition of the individual. The fear suffered is more detrimental to the physical condition than the supension of nutrition. Lack of water induces greater suffering than lack of food. When food is unattainable, bathing the body with water proves stimulating and refreshing. Professional fasters have been accused of secretly receiving nutrition in liquid form. The study upon Levanzin proved this unnecessary as he was provided only with distilled water for bathing and drinking.

Shipwrecked men and others deprived of food by accident dwell feelingly upon their suffering from hunger. Those who fast voluntarily experience little discomfort from this cause. Levanzin claimed to have no longing for food. Succi had no pangs after the second day. Others were conscious of a desire for food up until the fifth day, especially at their accustomed meal time. After that they experienced no unpleasant sensation save an occasional feeling of weakness and dizziness.

Fasting does not require the patient to remain in bed. A certain amount of exercise helps to maintain bodily strength. Levanzin kept himself busy through the day while in the laboratory except during the periods in which the specialists were making tests upon him, processes which required several hours daily. While fasting in his own home he pursued his usual duties as a lawyer. He conducted several cases before the courts unsustained by nourishment of any sort.

A Revolution In English Education

(From The Times)

Nearly a year ago we began in these columns, with a deliberate appreciation of the difficulty of the task, to demand a revolution in English education. We well knew of the negative forces that had to be overcome. We knew that the existing Government, whatever its good will might be, had neither the leisure nor the knowledge nor the driving force to undertake forthwith a great step in educational reform. We knew that the professional journals were unlikely to support reform on a great scale, that many of the teaching profession in the State schools were disinclined, by temperament or habit, to support any far-reaching change. We knew that education was not a subject that interested the great British public. It was clear that a demand for far-reaching reforms could only succeed by overcoming a vast *vis inertiae*, and by stimulating the interest not only of teachers and specialists, but of the important and public-spirited local education authorities.

We appealed to the National Union of Teachers to come over and help us, and we note with interest that Mr. C. W. Crook, in his presidential address at Buxton on April 26, declared that the plan of reform which we have brought forward was worthy of serious consideration. The appeal, indeed, has answered its purpose, since it has crystallized the growing discontent of the elementary teachers with the present artificial distinctions between our elementary and secondary systems of education, and has brought before these earnest men and women, in a new form, the educational disabilities that blight the future of the industrial classes in England. Mr. Hodge is content to demand that every child of ability should have the best education possible and advocates the provision of more than one type of secondary school. We demand secondary education for all, that is to say, a liberal training for four years from the age of 11 in a school specially designed to give each child such an outfit for life as belongs to his special ability. Neither Mr. Hodge's ideal nor ours is available today. The teachers know, and none know better, that the children who pass out of their hands at the ages of 12 or 13 years, the flower of their flock, are not equipped for the life that lies before them.

The Report of the Consultative Committee of 1909 in denouncing this state of things was generalizing the experience of thousands of teachers who have seen the boys and girls whom they have fostered drawn out into a world that offers them neither moral nor mental guidance. The two million children between the ages of 12 and 17 years who today are receiving no form of guidance or instruction or help are the living fruit of our national system of education. To end such a state of things is, we know, the passionate desire of the teachers of this country, and we appealed to the teachers themselves with very little doubt of the result. Our hope has been justified. The teachers of the country, a class second to none in patriotism and devotion to duty, are today roused to action in a measure that no Government can overlook, and are determined to secure a revolution in national education and to sweep away the artificial grading and unreality of the present system.

Moreover, they know, as few others can know, how the war has brought a crisis that must be met here and now. The demand for child labour has been encouraged by the Government, with the result that we are at this moment creating an economic problem which will prove of the most thorny complexity at the end of the war. The lives that are being lost in the field are but a fraction of the lives that are being ruined behind the battle lines. At the very moment when we ought to be building up economic reserves in human lives we are recklessly endangering the next generation. The teachers know this only too well, and it is for that reason that they join in the demand for revolution. In every part of the country they are debating the question, and in the next few weeks the demand for fundamental reform, inaudible a year ago, will be heard on all sides.

We do not claim that all these teachers are adopting the particular scheme of reform that we have advocated; but they are debating it and are determined to secure some system that will check at the source the fearful waste in English lives which they see in progress. The same spirit has passed from the teachers to the local educational administrative authorities. The representative managers of the London County Council schools are debating the proposal for a Royal Commission on education. These managers represent instructed public opinion on national education in a very special way. They know the working of the schools, they know the needs of the children, and they know the parents. Representative managers throughout the country, in the pressure that they will bring to bear on local authorities and, both directly and indirectly, on Whitehall, will prove no mean factor in revolution. Teachers and administrators who represent direct knowledge of individual schools and individual households in the great industrial centers cannot indeed be neglected. Those at Westminster who are watching the drift of things are not ignorant of the growth of public opinion on education in the constituencies. He will be a wise member of Parliament who, in advance of the Cabinet and with the views of teachers and local administrators in mind, becomes an advocate of immediate educational reform.

But the national determination for reform is, perhaps, shown even more strikingly in the fact that local education authorities are filled with alarm by the present position. The North is struggling with its educational problems. It is fighting the industrial menace which is drawing the children from the schools to the mills at the age of thirteen, and fighting it with success; and it is therefore very significant today that the Liverpool Education Committee should have adopted and the Liverpool City Council should have approved the following resolution:—

"That it be a recommendation to the council that in the opinion of this committee it is desirable in the national interest that a committee should be appointed to consider and report upon the entire question of the organization of our educational system and its adaptation to the various needs of the nation, and that such committee should be independent of any Government department."

We quote the resolution as an example of the temper of the North. In educational as in other social matters the North of England has very frequently given the lead to the Empire, and we believe that this will be the case again today. The North certainly does not believe that the paramount need to prosecute the war with all our force means that we must neglect the rising generation and leave ourselves poor indeed in men and

(Continued on Page 7)

Montessori Training

At the request of many Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to take advantage of the **Montessori Training Course**, Mrs. Bassity will postpone her Four Months Course, until after the Summer Vacations. Date of opening will be decided later.

9655

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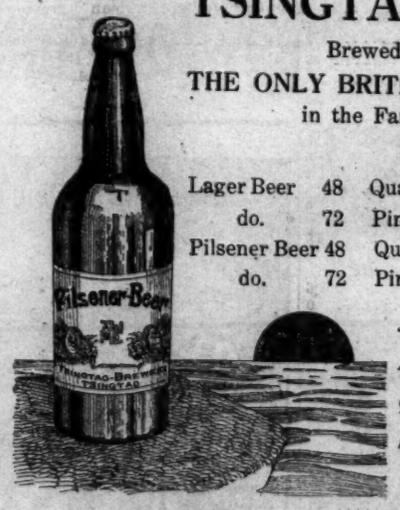

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Lager Beer	48	Quarts	$11.00
do.	72	Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	12.50
do.	72	Pints	13.00

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Statistics compiled by *The Insurance Press* of New York show that ***one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected:*** but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

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22 Kiangse Road.

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

MRS. JIGGS-I DON'T THINK YOUR HUSBAND WILL EVER GET STARTED ON THE SOCIAL LADDER!
TO HERSELF
HE USED TO BE SO GOOD ON A LADDER!
'YOUR HUSBAND IS VERY IMPOLITE'
I'LL GO AND GIVE HIM A GOOD TALKING-
WHAT DID YOU DO THAT OFFENDED MISS CAST?
SHE SAID I DIDN'T HAVE ANY ETIQUETTE!
SO I CALLED JAMES IN AN' TOLD HIM TO GO OUT AN' BUY SOME -

FOR THE WAR'S BLIND

Appeal to the Women of America For British, French, and Belgians

New York, April 25.—Sixty-five thousands letters, each adressed to a woman prominent in her community, were sent out last night under the signatures of Lady Arthur Paget and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, acting for the B. F. B. (British, French, and Belgian) Permanent Blind Relief War Fund of 590 Fifth Avenue, appealing for support for this fund for soldiers rendered blind in the war and those dependent upon them. The appeal has been hastened by the large number of men thus disabled by the German use of flaming liquids in the attack on Verdun. The purpose of the fund includes instructing these men in useful occupations by which they can earn a living for themselves and their dependents after the war. The appeal says:

"You have a kind, generous heart and a deep, earnest consciousness of human duty. For this reason we respectfully ask you to read every word of this letter.

"Thousands of wives, mothers, and daughters in France, England, and Belgium are speaking to you. Their husbands, brothers, and sons, blinded in the war, are helpless and hopeless. They cannot see to work at their former trades. These brave, true women are now obliged to assume the entire burden of supporting them and their children, of supplying all their daily material needs, and of encouraging them constantly in their complete despair and continual distress.

"Unless you act these thousands of women will be condemned for the rest of their lives to an existence of hopeless drudgery and hardship.

"For humanity's sake help these European women. They are your sisters, even though you have never seen them.

Six months' training will educate the blinded men dependent on them in trades not requiring sight. Even your single donation alone will go far toward enabling one of these sightless men to support himself and partly support his family for the rest of his life.

"These women stretch appealing hands to you from across the ocean. Make at least one of them permanently happy and her husband, father, or son permanently useful by sending us a contribution. Notice the persons who, in four great nations, are interesting themselves in this tragic world situation.

"The sooner you act the sooner one brave, good, faithful woman will be rescued from an existence of despair and crushing slavery, and the sooner the man who is tragically anxious to support her will be saved from a life of uselessness and hopelessness.

"This charity, in which we ask you to co-operate, is endeavoring to relieve a condition the tragedy of which passes the barriers of race and national prejudice. It is trying to give new life, hope, and independence to thousands of despairing, helpless men, and will ultimately contribute benefactions upon every blinded person throughout the entire world.

"According to statistics, the world, a year before the war broke out, contained 2,500,000 blind. The number of blind men who will be added to this total by the war cannot be estimated until years after the war itself is over.

"In all new buildings erected in connection with this work the cornerstone will bear the following inscription:

"This is given by the people of the United States of America to the French (Belgian or British) who have lost their eyesight in this war.

"Make your check payable to Frank A. Vanderlip, Treasurer, and mail to the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

It is

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HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

ARE YOU A HYPOCRITE?

A Revolution In English Education

(Continued from Page 6)

women as well as in physical wealth when civilization has at last reasserted its control over human affairs. In the early stages of the war responsible Ministers implied that education must remain in suspense; but such views would find little support today. The opinions of the North have always been treated with respect by those who realize that such opinions forerun a new wave of opinion through the country. There are many signs that this is the case today.

Parliament is hampered in the consideration of educational problems by the fact that there are few educational experts in the House and none in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour, it is true, has a vast experience of the political side of education, and himself represents the front rank of English thinkers, and we do not doubt that had he the opportunity of devoting himself to this immense problem we should secure a solution of an effective kind. But Mr. Balfour's time is already more than occupied, and as an educationist he stands alone in the Cabinet. His colleagues, to be frank, are not and do not pretend to be thinkers on educational subjects. Moreover, they are busily engaged on work directly connected with the war. In such circumstances national education has no chance of adequate consideration in the House of Commons.

But it is also true that the House of Commons is getting restive on the subject of education. The Members are beginning to realize the growth of feeling in their constituencies, and like wise men they are looking ahead. This feeling of unrest is, one cannot doubt, reacting on the Cabinet, and is reacting on a Cabinet that has neither time nor the necessary knowledge to deal with this vast urgent problem—which, in fact, can only be dealt with by non-political experts. The first outward signs of this reaction were very interesting.

Some time ago it was announced that the Board of Education had taken down its shutters and was considering questions of educational reform to take effect after the war. It was found that this sop was received by educational thinkers with something approaching derision. They knew, as students of educational history, what leaving education problems for solution to the period after the war meant. They knew that educational reform in 1662 meant the ruin of national education. They knew that educational reform after the Napoleonic wars meant national backwardness for a whole century. The promise of reform after the war was worse than valueless; it was dangerous. In April we suggested that the only possible form of inquiry was either a Royal Commission, a Select Committee, or an inquiry by the Consultative Committee. Clearly something, with the growing clamour for reform, had to be done. The Government was content to appoint a Committee representing various Government Departments and various local education authorities.

"to consider what steps should be taken to make provision for the education and instruction of children and young persons after the war, regard being had particularly to the interest of those:—

"(1) Who have been abnormally employed during the war;

"(2) who cannot immediately find advantageous employment;

"(3) who require special training for employment."

We have nothing to say against the usefulness of the Committee. It will, no doubt, do something to secure reform from within. It will bring the various Government Departments interested in national education into touch. But, after all, this Committee is a very small matter. It scarcely touches the fringe of the whole question, and we regard it as a body detailed to collect certain material for the Royal Commission which must come. We cannot believe that the Government does not realize the urgent necessity of an independent Commission. If it has any political foresight, any sense of national economic need, any judgment at all as to the problems that will demand instant solution at the end of the war, it must realise that a great inquest into national education is an immediate necessity. The country demands it, experts demand it, common sense demands it; and we believe that it is very near at hand.

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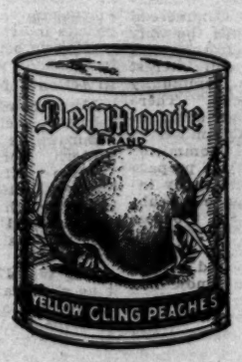

" DEL MONTE" Tomato Soup
" " Peas with chicken en casserole
" " Corn with roast beef
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Kona Coffee---St. Charles Cream.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 31, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11⅝—Tls.	6.71
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex....$	9.23
Peking Bar	352
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32⅞d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.23
Ex., N. Y. on London ....T.T	476⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-11⅝
London	Demand	2-11⅝
India	T.T.	221¼
Paris	T.T.	420
Paris	Demand	420½
New York	T.T.	70½
New York	Demand	70⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	71½
Batavia	T.T.	169¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-0⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-1⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	446
New York	4 m-s.	73½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

$1	Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.98
,, ,,	1—Marks	4.09
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.67
,, ,,	1—Rupees	2.63
,, ,,	1—Roubles	2.73
,, ,,	1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —
May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 31, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Weeks 7% debs. Tls. 100.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50
Chempedaks Tls. 14.00
Consolidateds Tls. 3.60
Gulas "B." Tls. 9.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 19.00
Semagagas Tls. 1.15
Shanghai-Pahangs Tls. 1.75
Taipings Tls. 3.00
Tanah Merahs Tls. 9.00
Tebongs Tls. 25.00
Langkats Tls. 26.25
Ziangbes Tls. 6.00
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.00

Direct Business Reported
Chemors Tls. 2.12½
Dominions Tls. 13.75
Gulas "B." Tls. 9.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.50
Tebongs Tls. 25.00
Chempedaks Tls. 14.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, May 31, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Chengs Tls. 3.65 cash
Tebongs Tls. 25.75 June
Tebongs Tls. 25.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.50 cash

Direct
Almas Tls. 13.50 cash
Semambus Tls. 1.30 cash
French M. C. 6% Debs. Tls. 97 c.
Tebongs Tls. 25.50 cash
Telephones Tls. 94.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.00 June

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 6¾d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 8d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Steady after weak.
Last Quotation, London, May 29:
Spot: 2s. 7⅝d. to 2s. 7¼d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 8⅛d. to 2s. 8⅛d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Steadier after flat.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

	s. d.
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet	2 6
Spot price standard quality First Crepe	2 6½

Market easier, with a falling tendency.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries are as follows:

Consols 2½% for a/c	£ 57½
Cheques on London at Paris.	Fcs. 28.19
T.T. on London at New York.	$ 4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	32⅞d.
Market rate of Discount	4⅛%
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.67d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton	6.35d.
Mid-American Cotton	8.54d.
	bales
Deliveries China Silk	189
Deliveries Canton Silk	149
Deliveries Japan Silk	109

Tone of Tea Market Firm.
Plantation Rubber June 2s. 7d. paid.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 30.—Today's metal market prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	122	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	142	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	31	10	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	16	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	37	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	17½d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	190	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	75	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	28	0	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	193	0	0

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Ltd. Co.,
Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHIEN, Manager

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

JAPANESE COTTON INDUSTRY IN 1915

British Vice-Consul at Osaka Makes Report For Last Year

The following information is taken from a memorandum prepared by Mr. O. White (H. M. Vice-Consul at Osaka):—The quantity of raw cotton imported into Japan again increased in 1915. The Customs returns show that for last year the imports amounted to 7,292,000 piculs, valued at 217,316,000 yen, as compared with 6,201,000 piculs, valued at 218,975,000 yen in 1914. American cotton showed a proportionately larger increase from 1,370,000 to 1,615,000 piculs; for this the increased demand for medium and finer counts referred to later is responsible. Indian cotton rose from 4,143,000 to 4,897,000 piculs.

The state of the Chinese trade in one sense determines the welfare of the Japanese spinning industry, as, though the home demand is larger, it is steady enough to cause little anxiety, being raised or depressed by temporary conditions, but expanding constantly. The China market, on the contrary, is very sensitive, and has shown itself liable to sudden fluctuations in recent years. Time and again when the Japanese export trade to China has apparently been on the eve of striking development, a change in the situation has upset calculations. In April, 1915, exports of yarn and piece goods to China seemed to be booming. All expectations, however, were falsified by the crisis which arose between the Governments of Japan and China. Not till August did trade recover from the blow which had been dealt it.

At the same time, conditions in China favored the local spinner, e.g., the abundant crop of Chinese cotton and the fall in the price of silver. Chinese competition in the coarser counts was accordingly severe. In medium and finer counts and in piece goods, however, Japanese merchants profited by the stoppage of German goods and possibly also by some falling off in imports of Manchester goods. The net result was that while exports from Japan of counts up to 20 declined slightly in 1915 and counts over 20 increased, the total export was only slightly less than that for 1914. The exact figures were as follows:—

Counts.	1914. Kin.	1915. Kin.
Up to 20	144,928,000	138,532,000
Over 20	20,363,000	26,229,000
	165,291,000	264,761,000

Over 87 per cent of the exports in 1915 went to China and Kwantung and 12 per cent to Hongkong.

If, however, these figures are compared with those for 1913 it will be seen that the growth has been striking, the export in that year amounting to 136,000,000 kin.

The home demand was good and would have been better but for the low prices of rice and raw silk in the first half of 1915. The high price of dyes which raised the cost of the finished goods also checked sales after a time. Raw silk, however, recovered, and the price of rice also rose in sympathy with the general appreciation in prices.

Conditions being as stated, while the spinning mills realised good profits in 1915, the year could not be regarded as one of the best, though spinners of fine counts were very successful, particularly as the demand for fine counts for knitted goods was great. In August, 1914, the panic in the yarn market caused by the outbreak of war brought many dealers to the verge of bankruptcy. Meanwhile, the output of yarn had increased considerably with the installation of new spindles, and during the whole of 1915 it was necessary to curtail output, 20 per cent. of the spindles being sealed during the first seven months and 10 per cent. during the remainder of the year. The mills agreed to resume normal working as from February 1 last. The output of yarn at the time of writing (Jan. 31) is about 160,000 bales per month, and it is estimated that full work will bring this up to 165,000 bales. Now, the home consumption has gone from 85,000 to 95,000 bales per month, exports averaged about 50,000 bales per month in 1915, in spite of adverse conditions; taking this figure for 1916 there would remain a balance of 20,000 bales which, it is expected, should be taken off by increased sales at home and in China. That the outlook is regarded as promising is shown by the fact that extensions at present planned amount to at least 300,000 spindles. In Japan there are at present some 2,800,000 spindles in all.

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LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$730 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$114 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 81 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$78 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 90 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 90 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 100 S.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 82½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$106 B.
Green Island	$9¼ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26¼ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7½ B.
Weeks	$16.90 x d. S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 14½ Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 1.60 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37½.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.00.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.12½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 14 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 13¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 17.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.15 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 8¼
Semambu	Tls. 1.90.
Senawang	Tls. 19.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13¼
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¾ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong	Tls. 25 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 82 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 94½ S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 260 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 30 was 112 tons."

WILL FORCE NORTHERN TROOPS FROM HUNAN

Province Is in Agreement For Co-operation With Forces Of Kweichow

TO EXPOSE MONARCHISTS

Yuan Will Publish All Petitions Urging Him To Assume Throne

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 30, (delayed by censor).—The declaration of the independence of Hunan is confirmed. It is understood that an agreement has been reached between Hunan and Kweichow, whereby Kweichow troops will not occupy any part of Hunan and the Northern troops in Hunan will be forced to withdraw. Hunan henceforth will co-operate with Kweichow and Kweichow troops may pass through Hunan if they march northwards.

To Publish Monarchy Petitions
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 31.—According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, President Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed his secretaries to prepare a pamphlet on the monarchical movement and to publish therein all petitions with reference to the monarchy.

Tsinanfu, May 29.—Chin Yu-peng, Chiangchun of Shantung, left Tsinanfu for Peking three days ago. Rumor has it that Tuan Tse-kuei, former Chiangchun of Fengtien, will take over the administration in Tsinanfu.

An Armed Solution?

Peking, May 30.—It is reported in Peking that Yuan Shih-k'ai seeing that the result of Nanking Conference was unfavorable to him has decided to effect an armed solution. Thus Yuan has wired to Feng Kuo-chang apparently agreeing to the resolution of the Nanking Conference and asked Feng to become the Premier by coming up to Peking.

He has ordered Chang Hsun to succeed Feng as the Chiangchun at Nanking and, if Feng will not accept the offer, Yuan will order Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung to attack Feng Kuo-chang at Nanking and restore Chekiang.—*Eastern News Agency.*

Chekiang Independents Plan Salt Gabelle Raid

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, May 30.—We are all living in political suspense. So much significance has been attached to the Nanking Conference, and yet, in the opinion of many, no definite or promising fruitage will be reached in so far as the final settlement of the salient points in the controversy between the north and the south is concerned. The southerners certainly, if one observes the trend of thought among the independent leaders, will not agree to any patched up compromise. Yuan Shih-k'ai must resign his office before there is any possibility for the peace delegates to meet on a common basis and he is now playing a dangerous but costly game of procrastination, so the republicans here declare.

As regards the local situation, since the departure of the ex-Tutuh Chueh, the men in power have endeavored in the present difficult circumstances to maintain order. A great deal of anxiety, however, has been felt as to the strength of the provincial treasury. Money must have been freely spent like water during the first few weeks after the declaration of independence and the budget for the soldiery has been increased by one third of the original estimates.

Now that the Dragon Boat Festival Day—one of the few settlement days in the year—is approaching it is to be expected that the treasury will have to clear up a large number of heavy bills. It is an open secret here that the mission of the new Commissioner of Finance to Shanghai is to negotiate for a short term loan with a view to tiding over the immediate local needs. Your correspondent has been assured, however, that the financial outlook is not so dark as is supposed because the silk season has come and taxes have begun to be collected as usual.

The $500,000 which used to be remitted to the Central Government has now been diverted for local expenditure with the exception of $120,000 which has been set aside to meet the monthly Boxer Indemnity obligations of Chekiang. The remaining $380,000 is more than enough to provide for the expenses in excess of the old budgets.

With the exception of the abolition of the 4 Taoyins no important administrative changes have been effected although there has been some marked change in the personnel. Mr. P. H. Mo has been appointed as the Commissioner of Finance, Mr. S. T. Wen, whose valuable service as the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has given satisfaction to Chekiang, and who is esteemed by all those who have come in contact with him, is now succeeded by Mr. C. S. Chang, a returned scholar from Japan and Germany.

So far the salt revenue has not been interfered with although once or twice some of the independents have attempted to reorganize the salt administrative offices under the charge of the local Salt Commissioner. The far-sightedness and the intelligent caution the men in power have exercised in respect to the salt gabelle and the unremitting efforts on the part of the District Inspectors have prevented the threatened interference.

According to the latest rumors it looks as if the authorities would at last seize the salt revenue for their own use on account of the present void in the treasury. It is hoped that money will be forthcoming from other sources, and that saner judgment may prevail as any interference with the revenue which is hypothecated to the Group Banks will involve diplomatic complications.

The Tutuh is now entertaining some ten of the republican parliamentary members who came here from Shanghai via Ningpo at his invitation. The President of the dissolved Parliament, Mr. Woo, is also here. Report has it that these members are availing of this opportunity to discuss with the authorities here the live issues affecting the south.

U.S. Army Compromise Bill Agreed To; Provides Total of 636,000 Men

Washington, May 17.—Providing for an army for the United States with a total peace strength of 211,000 men, the conpromise bill which was drawn up by the Conference Committee of House and Senate, has been accepted by the Senate and passed without a division.

The bill was reported to the Senate by the members of the Conference Committee, with a strong recommendation for immediate passage. It went through without a hitch.

It is expected that similar action will be taken by the House.

This will be more than twice the present strength of the Army. The compromise measure provides for 65 regiments of infantry, as compared with the 30 now authorized; 25 regiments of cavalry, as compared with the 15 regiments now provided for; 21 regiments of field artillery, as compared with six at present; 30,000 coast artillery, as compared with less than two-thirds that number now provided for; and signal and aviation corps of a strength of 3,387.

The bill provides that the full authorized strength shall be attained within five years after the enactment of the measure.

By the terms of the compromise four new major generals are created, and 19 new brigadier generals added to the present roster. The nitrate plant for the manufacture of high explosives provided for in the Senate bill, is a feature of the measure, which also provides for the vocational training of enlisted men along the lines laid down in the navy.

With regard to enlistmets the bill stipulates that they shall be for a seven year period, three years to be served with the colors, and four years in the reserve. The present enlistment law provides for a seven year term, also, but four years are with the colors and three with the reserve.

In addition to the regular army which the compromise bill provides, one section of the measure federalizes the militia of the various states and increases the strength of the federalized militia to 425,000 men, a total of 636,000 men.

The volunteer feature of the previous bill is not included in the conference measure.

American University Club Notes

The American University Club will hold its monthly tiffin today at 12.30 at the Palace Hotel. Owing to this tiffin being given on Thursday, Consul-General Sammons did not call the usual all-American tiffin for yesterday. The American community very generally will be present at the tiffin today, either as members or as guests of the club.

The feature of the occasion will be a demonstrated discourse on a new typewriter capable of making Chinese characters, to be given by its inventor, Mr. H. K. Chow, mechanical engineer for the Commercial Press. As this is perhaps the only apparatus yet designed that has proved satisfactory, it will interest the American business community to see how it is operated. There will be an extra program arranged by the Entertainment Committee.

The Club's Executive Committee held its session yesterday to prepare for today's luncheon, and many interesting reports were made by subcommittees relative to the progress of the club. Mr. Frederick R Sites, the secretary, read a list of fourteen names which were passed on for membership. The club now has over 210 members. Seven opportunities for members experienced in banking, engineering, commercial and industrial lines are available, and the Secretary expects to hear of other openings when letters from outports arrive.

The Housing Committeeman, Mr. F. J. Raven, reported progress in finding quarters for the club. A letter was received from Rear Admiral Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, expressing his cordial thanks for the club's invitation to him to attend the tiffin, and his admiration for the club's ideals and its place in the American colony of Shanghai.

It was expected to hold the annual dinner this spring, but this has been postponed until Autumn. On the occasion of Minister Reinsch's visit to Shanghai in the near future a special meeting will be called to do him honor. On June 30 the club will, with other allied American organizations, support the Far Eastern American Bar Association, which will on that date celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

OCCUPY LANGENBURG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—An official report states that Brigadier Northey, in south-west German East Africa, has compelled the enemy to evacuate New Langenburg and has occupied the town, capturing large quantities of ammunition, food and stores of all kinds. The enemy's garrison at Namena, 23 miles north-east of Abercorn, has been invested.

300,000 RUSSIANS AWAIT TRANSPORTS FOR FRANCE

Contingent Already Landed Is Only the Vanguard Of Great Army

New York, April 26.—Information reaching The New York World from an authoritative source in France in close touch with the inner circles of the French Government shows that the recent detachment of Russian troops, whose arrival at Marseilles was made the subject of a considerable public demonstration, was by no means the first Russian contingent to land on French soil.

300,000 To Be Landed

It appears, moreover, that the first consignment of Russians, amounting to 30,000 in all, is only the vanguard of an army of 300,000 for at least 250,000 of whom complete uniforms and equipment already are waiting in France. Some of them are coming, like those already arrived, from Dalny and Vladivostok, from concentration camps in Manchuria, by way of the Suez Canal.

The first thousands of Russians arrived at Toulon from Dalny in the first week of April. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the least inkling of their coming reaching the outside world. All of them were dressed in civilian clothes and were without uniforms or equipment of any kind.

It was explained to such civilian residents of Toulon as caught sight of them that they were Servian refugees brought from Durazzo and Scutari, Albania.

Two Brigades Sent First

Altogether, this first allotment of the Russian expeditionary force numbered two brigades—about 10,000 or 12,000 men. They were taken by rail to Camp de Mailly, a big military training ground in the Aube Department, near Arcis-sur-Aube, about 100 miles east of Paris and about the same distance from the Verdun front.

There they were met by those of their officers who had not travelled with them, and also by several hundred Servian officers, who have been assigned to commands in the Russian expeditionary force. (The Serb and Russian languages are almost identical.)

Russian uniforms, made in France, rifles and accoutrements were dealt out to them, and within a few hours of their arrival the "Servian refugees" had been transformed into full-fledged soldiers of the Tsar. The greater part of them are reservists and consequently trained soldiers. There are many young men among them, however, who have never done military service, and several months will be required to get these latter in shape for the front.

French Sentries on Guard

During the past three weeks a cordon of French sentries has surrounded their camp, permitting no Russian to leave and no stranger to enter. Why the French Government, with the arrival at Marseilles of the second portion, or 20,000, of the first contingent of 30,000, abandoned the policy of concealment and permitted it to be known that Russians had arrived is not known to The World's informants.

Meanwhile, thousands upon thousands of Russian troops, drawn from Siberian contingents, are assembled in Manchuria and Siberia, awaiting the transports which will carry them to join their comrades in France. The World is informed that French and British manufacturers already have completed and delivered 250,000 complete sets of uniforms and equipment for their use when they arrive.

Not all, however, are expected to journey by the Suez Canal route. Great numbers will cross the Pacific and Canada—some of them possibly journeying on American railroads as private individuals—and embark on transports being assembled for them in Canadian ports.

In Action Before June

No decision, so far as known, has yet been reached by the French high command as to what part of the western front will first see the Russian uniform. The probability, however, is that they will be ordered wherever the need for them is greatest, and that before June, at least a division of them will be in action.

The World's informants regarded it as significant that from the time of the arrival of the first 10,000 Russians the British began to take over great stretches of the line hitherto held by the French. The British front now extends well south of the Somme River, and the present intention is said to be that it shall reach as far east as Soissons before the allies' general offensive sets in.

There are rumors in Paris that since April 16 there have been no French troops north of Compiegne (at the confluence of the Oise and the Aisne), and that the British have taken over the strip of ground between the Belgian line and the sea. The World's informants, however, were unable to confirm this authoritatively.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—The British steamer Trunkby (2,635 tons) has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean. The crew have been landed at Algiers.

LANCASHIRE CRISIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—The Lancashire carders and weavers have also refused the employers' offer.

KAISER GOES TO FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 30.—The Kaiser has returned to the front.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 3 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen)	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,762)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorised Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$16,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yuehu Chen, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,880
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

Amusements

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.

Every Evening 9.15 p.m.

Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 1st

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL.
Written by Arthur B. Reeve, the well-known Novelist and Creator of "Craig Kennedy" stories.
To-night showing the 13th and last Episode, entitled:
"THE RECKONING" In two Reels
Everyone must see how this wonderful Episode ends.
Come Tonight and see who is the "Clutching Hand"

"AN OLD LOVE STORY"
A Two-Part Play of absorbing interest
"PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES"
Depicting latest War incidents
The Alaskan Dogs on the French Front.
"THE TEMPLE GROUNDS AT NARA" (Japan)
An intersting Pathe-color study.
"WHEN CHARLIE WAS A CHILD"
"BUNGLING BUNK'S BUNCO"
Highly Amusing Comedies.

LYCEUM THEATRE

First Performance On
Monday, June 5
and on
June 6 and 7

Direct from the Bandman Empire Theatre, Calcutta, the London Palladium and Principal Theatres and Musical Halls throughout Great Britain

- THE -

HUMPHREY BISHOP

LONDON STAR COMPANY
PRESENTS
A HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
INCLUDING THE

"Wedgwood Classics"

A high-class Pot-Pourri of Grand and Light Opera, Classical Dancing and Posing.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S USUAL PRICES.

Owing to the late arrival of this Company, seats booked for Saturday, June 3, will be exchanged for Monday, June 5.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

LYCEUM THEATRE

(Change of Date)
Saturday, June 3.
at 9.15 p.m.

Complimentary Benefit
(Variety Entertainment)
to
Mr. J. J. Inokay

ARTISTS

Mrs. Isenman	Mr. V. Meyer
„ Isherwood	„ R.A. Curry
„ Masters	„ Strachan
Miss Saphiere	„ Bagdon
„ Chee Toy	„ C.P. Sutthery
Mr. Donne	„ G.S. Scott
„ Ferguson	„ E.A Dearn
„ Maunder	„ Ching Ling Foo
„ Thompson	and
	Mr. J. Inokay.

Booking at Moutrie's from May 27

9898 M. 26 to J. 1

LYCEUM THEATRE

Friday, June 2
at 9.15 p.m.
REQUEST CONCERT
Mme. Foret
(Soprano)
Costume Recital
French and English Songs

A percentage of the proceeds will be given to The American Red Cross in France.

9921

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 31st 1st June, 1916

"AN ANIMAL CRAZE"
Comic
"THE TWO CONSCIENCES"
Drama in 3 parts
"STARVED OUT"
Comedy
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"WIFIE'S ATHLETIC MAMMA"
Comic
"BARGAIN HUNTERS"
Comedy
"A SNAKEVILLE COURTSHIP"
Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 1st June, 1916

"LANTERBRUMENT TO MURREN"
Interesting
"HER FRIEND THE MILKMAN"
Comedy
"THE SLEEPWALKER"
Comedy in Two Parts
"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"
"PIMPLE'S REVENGE"
Comic
"AMBROSE'S PUPY"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Road

PROGRAMME
For Thursday, 1st June

"LILY OF THE VALLEY"
A Very Powerful Three Act Drama
"THE JEALOUS WAITER"
Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy
"FATHER WAS A LOAFER"
Very Interesting L-Ko Comedy

Dress Circle Seats . . . 30 Cents

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	5	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	4 noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	5 P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	7 noon	Tacoma	Iwakushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	8 ..	Vancouver etc.	Strinda	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	10 ..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	10 ..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	12 5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	16 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	28	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July	1 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	8 P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
..	8 noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	14 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	21 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept	8 P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June	1 10.00*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Shirala	Br.	D. Sassoon
..	2 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
..	2 6.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	6 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	3 12.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 1.00	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	7 noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	15 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
..	17 noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	4 noon	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	6 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	8 D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclope	Br.	B. & S.
..	12 9.30*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
..	15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
..	18 11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	21 P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	22 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
..	28 9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
..	29 9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July	5 P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
..	5 D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
..	19 P.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	1 10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
..	1 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	3 10.00*	Amoy, Swatow	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
..	3 10.00*	Wakamatzu	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
..	4 noon	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
..	8 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
..	15 9.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
..	15 P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
..	22 P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June	1 noon	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
..	1 2.00	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
..	2 8.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
..	3 noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	5	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
..	6 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	6 4.30*	Dalny	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
..	7 10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
..	13 8.00*	Dalny			

FOR RIVER PORTS

June	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	2	M.N. do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	2	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	2	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
..	3	M.N. do	Yobyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	3	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
..	4	M.N. do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	5	M.N. do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	5	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
..	6	M.N. do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
..	6	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
..	6	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	7	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
..	7	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
May 31	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 31	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	
May 31	Vladivostock	Poltava	1900	Rus.	R. V. Fleet	9 p
May 31	Chinwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	K.M.A.	
May 31	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 31	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 31	Hongkong	Mentor	4798	Br.	B. & S.	
May 31		Szechuen	1143	Br.	B. & S.	
May 31	Hongkong	Shirala		Br.	D. Sassoon	
May 31	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 31	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 31	Tacoma etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 31	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 31	Hankow etc.	Lueuyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	Amoy	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	Japan	Idomeneus	2450	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 31	Chefoo, Newchwang	Foochow	1228	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 31	Tsingtao	Arabien	3004	Dan.	StandardOilCo.
.. 31	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K.M.A.
.. 31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
Have Regular Sailings to
CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY
and to
TIENTSIN DIRECT
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent,
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319
(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John J. Wade, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Pengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, June 2 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Amoy for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Dalny tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Amoy for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Empress of Japan sailed from Hongkong at noon yesterday, and is due at Woosung at 4 a.m. on Saturday, June 3. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jejtty about 10 a.m. This steamer will be despatched from Woosung for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver, B.C. on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passenegrs and mails on board.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Yokohama at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 30th inst., sailed for Kobe at 6 a.m. yesterday, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 4 a.m. today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Dalny and Shanghai on Tuesday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
May 29	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Brl.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
May 29	Japan	City of Lincoln	3807	Br.	S. Tomes	B III
May 30	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
May 29	Japan	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	WW
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 30	Chinwangtao	Helwa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 29	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 30	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
May 29	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
May 30	Swatow	Paoting	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
May 28		S. V. Barge		Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
May 21	Hankow	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 29	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 30	Kushiro	Taisei maru	1508	Jap.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	OWSB
May 30	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
May 30	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	HYPW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date.	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron,
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava from Vladivostock:—Mr. J. Moller, Mr. J. Ekiss, Mrs. S. Resina, Mrs. Grusman, Mr. L. Berezsvskay, Mr. Scoef, Mr. H. Sarskin, Mrs. Rikman, Mr. N. Sarokin, and Mr. Dereiradsvith.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mrs. Mathewman.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking form Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Miss Maignon.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Glencry, and Mr. G. Leisurz.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mrs. Giles and 3 children, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. I. D. Brown, Mr. F. H. Barnes, Mr. T. Wigton, Mr. A. C. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Corbett and child.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Wosang for Swatow:—Mr. J. Sato.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

30.—Pressures relatively high in northern Japan and Kiangsu. Moderate gradient and very unsteady breezes along the whole coast. Weather very fine and cooler at Shanghai. Very bright solar halo during the forenoon.

31.—Exceedingly fair weather at Shanghai. The pressure continues slowly to rise. The breeze has settled to the S.E.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, May 31, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	8 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	758.13	758.73
" " inches	29.85	29.87
Variation mm. for 24 h	+0.15	-0.55
Variation mm. for 12 h	+0.42	-0.55
Wind Direction	E	E
Wind Kilom per hour	15	18
Wind Miles	9.3	11.2
Temperature Cen	16.8	24.4
Temperature Fahr	60.8	75.9
Humidity: co	88	59
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines
To
Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan	June 8
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2
Empress of Asia	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6
Empress of Russia	Nov. 8

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 2
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

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ONLY TWO AMERICAN LOANS MADE TO CHINA

Lee, Higginson and Huai River Conservancy; Legation Contradicts Rumors

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 30.—The American Legation informs Reuter's Agency, in view of the many irresponsible and untrue statements which have appeared in the press concerning supposed American loans, that, with the exception of the following, no such loans have been negotiated by Americans:

(1) The Lee, Higginson loan of G.$5,000,000 against Treasury notes, at 6 per cent, at 97 and no other specific security, of which G.$2,000,000 has been paid over. Lee, Higginson are the fiscal agents of the Chinese Government in the United States.

(2) A loan of G.$6,000,000 for the improvement of the Grand Canal, as a first step in the Huai River Conservancy, which was agreed upon in January, 1914. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied directly and exclusively to engineering work on the Grand Canal, under the supervision of an American corporation, which is now considering the ratification of the loan agreement.

Minister Is Impeached

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 31.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peking, having failed to secure a loan for removing the financial stringency on the Peking money market, the Cabinet, by request of the Chamber, has decided to establish a new Bank, called Pao-shi-yin-hang, with a capital of two million Dollars, which shall be subscribed partly by the Government and partly by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Minister of Communications has been impeached by the censors for violating the rules of the moratorium, having given instructions that Government banknotes should be accepted by the railway administrations.

Food Dictator Cutting Down German Rations

Communal Feeding Is Under Consideration; Storms Ruin Young Crops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—The new Food Dictator in Germany is already cutting down the scanty allowances enjoyed by the population. The meat-ration in Berlin is now fixed at half-a-pound a week. It is ominously added that this is subject to weekly revision.

It is announced that the Food Committee is at present considering the question of communal feeding of the whole population.

German hopes are now fixed on the coming harvest, which the Government describes in glowing terms, but great thunder-storms in Saxony and elsewhere, with floods, have seriously damaged the young crops and many potato-fields have been swept away.

Amsterdam, May 30.—The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, had a long conference with the King of Bavaria at Munich.

Humphrey Bishop Co's. Arrival Here Delayed

We are informed by Messrs. Moutrie and Co. that they are in receipt of a cable from Mr. Humphrey Bishop to the effect that owing to the boat not arriving here until Sunday the first performance of his company will be on Monday, the 5th inst. and not on Saturday as advertised. Seats booked for Saturday may be exchanged for the 5th, 6th or 7th at the booking office.

Wedding

Fraser-Finch

According to the Peking Daily News, Mr. David Fraser and Miss Elsie Finch were married in the Anglican Cathedral at the capital on last Saturday. Bishop Borris officiated. The ceremony was private. Mr. Fraser is "The Times" correspondent at Peking. The bride was given away by Mr. W. H. Donald, and the bridegroom was attended as best man by Mr. Hoare, of the British Legation. The bride arrived from England by the last Siberian mail train. The service at the British Legation will be held some time during this week.

News Brevities

The time of the Engineering Society's meeting on Tuesday, June 6 has been altered from 5.15 p.m. to 12 noon.

* * *

The April number of the "Chinese Students' Monthly" which is the organ of the Chinese student body in America, is unusually interesting. Dr. Wellington Koo contributes an article on American commercial opportunities in China. "Speak for Yourself" is the subject of an article by Patrick Gallagher, Editor of the Far Eastern Bureau. Other articles deal with the Chinese philosophy of war, Shakespeare in China, Chinese claims to participation in the peace settlement, etc. The monthly may be obtained from the Commercial Press, Ltd.

* * *

The Municipal Gazette says that a letter from Mr. T. Raaschou, Consul-General for Denmark, informs the Council that, from May 30 and, during his temporary absence from Shanghai, Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul-General for Norway, will be in charge of the Consulate-General.

* * *

The first of a series of luncheons will be held by the University Club at the Palace Hotel at 12.30 o'clock today.

* * *

A letter received in Shanghai recently discredits the news which reported the death of Mr. Cheshire, American consul at Canton. The latest word says that Mr. Cheshire is not only alive, but that he is improving after a long illness. The latter report must be authentic because it is contained in a despatch to Canton from the Department of State at Washington. The news will be received with pleasure by Mr. Cheshire's many friends in China. He is one of the veterans of the China diplomatic service.

* * *

The Osaka Mainichi reports that an order for twenty thousand tons of copper has been received in Japan from Russia and a provisional agreement has been concluded. The quantity represents about one-third of the annual output of the Japanese mines and the market will therefore be greatly affected.

* * *

An Indian charged with stabbing one of his fellow countrymen was sent to the Higher Court, yesterday, by Mr. G. W. King, magistrate of the British Police Court. An application for bail was denied.

* * *

Mr. Yukitake Ozaki, a well-known aviator, left Kobe for Shanghai by the N.Y.K. European liner Kamo Maru. As there were certain Chinese travelling in the same steamer, there were rumors current that he will join the Hukuochun, but his father, Mr. Ozaki, the Minister of Justice of Japan, has denied it and says that his son is only travelling on a pleasure trip to recruit his health.

* * *

In view of the approaching hot weather, Dr. Arthur Stanley, municipal health officer, issues a timely bulletin concerning rabies. After stating that dogs, cats and many other animals are susceptible, he says that infection may be received by means of the saliva of the mad animal getting into a cut or scratch. The infection may be received this way two days before the dog shows signs of sickness. The bulletin gives lengthy instructions how to act.

ROUT OF DARFUR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 30.—The War Office issues the following communique: The completeness of the defeat of the Sultan of Darfur is confirmed. The Sultan is among the fleeing 300.

It appears that all the Sultan's best troops and commanders were present at the battle and most of the latter are dead or have surrendered. The disarmament of the tribesmen is proceeding satisfactorily. Much war-material has been collected.

A British aeroplane, the day after the battle, attacked the fleeing enemy, who numbered only 300 and who had to face a 1½ days march across the waterless desert to the nearest village.

Mr. Inokay's Benefit

The concert given to Mr. J. J. Inokay has been postponed till Saturday, June 3rd. All tickets booked for tonight will be available for Saturday. Those who have not yet taken tickets are advised to do so at once if they would see a really excellent show.

"Jimmy" will positively make a first appearance and he is well worth hearing, for never has such an amateur ventriloquist been known in Shanghai. "Telling Henry" is a little sketch written by Mrs. Maurice Beck and well played by Mrs. Isenman, Mr. Donne and Mr. and Mrs. Master. Dances, songs, sketches, monologues and conjuring tricks all combine to make a grand variety entertainment by quite the best Shanghai amateur concert company ever got together.

SHANGHAI BAPTIST COLLEGE

Memorial Day at the Shanghai Baptist College and Seminary was celebrated by the dedication of a new gate to the memory of William Harold Millard, B.A., B.D., who was a professor in the Theological Seminary and died there in 1909. He was a graduate of Harvard College and of Newton Theological Seminary, Newton Center, Mass., U.S.A. and a man of scholarly attainments. On the mission field he was greatly loved by the Chinese for his kindness and sympathy, and for his marked ability as a teacher.

The gate is a worthy memorial to such a man. The construction is of heavy stone and cement pillars with massive iron gates. The exercises consisted of the hymn, "For all the saints who from their labors rest," a prayer by Professor Puen, and four short addresses by President F. J. White who was a very close friend of Mr. Millard, Dr. Bryan of the Southern Baptist Mission who was a co-worker, Professor Tong, Vice-President of the College and Professor Mabee who was a member of Mr. Millard's church in Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March, "Czk, Czk" ..... Thurban
2.—Overture, "Crown Diamonds" Auber
3.—Waltz, "Valse Parisienne" Canne
4.—Selection, "Dorothy" ..... Cellier
5.—Intermezzo, "Cleopatra Pinnogan" Moret
6.—Selection, "The Duchess of Dantzic" ..... Caryll

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

BAND PERFORMANCES

The public performances next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Mon. June 5 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Tues. June 6 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Wed. June 7 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Thurs. June 8 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Fri. 9 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Sat. June 10 4.30 p.m. Public Recreation Ground

Obituary

Mr. Geo. Hodges

Yokohama papers announce the death on May 25th, after a brief illness, of Mr. George Hodges, who retired in 1914 from the position of shipping clerk at the British Consulate General, after forty-seven years' service in Japan. He leaves a widow, and a daughter, Mrs. S. E. Unite.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 30, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-25
Mackerel	"	14-20
Pomfret	"	14-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	20-25
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	40-80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	"	8-10
Bananas	"	6-8
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	14-16
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peaboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	12-15
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2- 3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	2- 3
Beetroot	per bunch	2- 3
Cabbages	each	5- 8
Celery	per bunch	2- 3
Carrots	"	4- 5
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	5-6
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.50
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	2- 3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2- 3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.30
Bran	"	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

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6872

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	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Iverine ,,)	5.00

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Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Head & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35 Head. & Thursd.	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10 Thursd.	1.10 Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tsehow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yanchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.14	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.13
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	23.00	7.35
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.		

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.48	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

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WANTED: By July. 1st, six or seven roomed-house in Bubbling Well district or Frenchtown. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

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9927 J 2

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9960 J 30

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9910 J 1

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9903 J 1

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanziang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.09	A.M.
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW {arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW {dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. {arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. {dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW {arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW {dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. {arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. {dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG {arr.	1.25	9.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG {dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..	..	..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. {arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
CHINKIANG.. {dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. {arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.50	
TANYANG .. {dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW {arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.58
CHANGCHOW {dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.10
WUSIH .. {arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.58			4.11
WUSIH .. {dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. {arr.	12.47		9.23	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. {dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nanziang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.39		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.39		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.35	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... {arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... {dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... {arr.		10.11	11.35	1.32	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... {dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... {arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.27	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... {dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.35	
Hangchow ..... {arr.	11.18	12.58	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... {dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... {arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.12
Hangchow ..... {dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.26
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah..... {arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... {dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... {arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.36
Ka Shing ..... {dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... {arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.43	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... {dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. {arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.45
Kon Shang Hsu .. {dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... {arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... {dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9 00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... {arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... {dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. {arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. {dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom at 135-136a SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
Friday, 2nd of June
at 4.30 p.m.
A Collection of Chinese Curios,
AS
Porcelain, Brasses, Bronzes, Jades, Crystals, Ivory such as Vases, Bowls, Incense Burners, Plates, Josses, Figures, Ornaments, Bells, Buddhas, Paint Carved Screens, 1 Very Old Paint Carved Chinese bed with gold inlaid, Candlesticks, Opium Pipes, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW
Catalogues on the Premises

Keep Cool!

By using "Sanitary" Cellular Clothing.

New Shipment per s/s "Idomenous" just received at

HILL & CO'S.
129 North Soochow Road
Next to General Hospital

Made up in shirts, Underwear and Pyjamas, also by the yard.

Customs Notification

No. 855

The Custom House will be closed to public business, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Monday, the 5th June—the Mid-Summer Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, May 31, 1916.
9939 J. 3

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

FOR RENT

during July and August, a cool and well-furnished house, close to Hongkew Park. Screened and supplied with every convenience. For terms, apply to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.
9913-J-1

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE
9822

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER
皮象 PILSENER 牌酒 PILSENER
ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

Notice to Mariners

No. 622.

China Sea.

Chefoo District.

Chefoo Harbour.

Entrance to the Inner Harbour under construction—Alterations in Buoyage.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 613, NOTICE is hereby given that the following alterations have been made in the buoyage of the entrance to the Inner Harbour under construction at Chefoo:—

The Red spar buoy which marked the eastern end of the mole under construction, has been replaced by a Red buoy, gas-lighted, and showing an occulting Red light every 8 seconds, thus:—

Light ..... 4 seconds.
Eclipse..... 4 seconds.

The Black buoy, gas-lighted, which was moored off the northern end of the breakwater under construction, has been moved 1.3 cables S. 25° E. from its former position and the characteristics of the light changed to a White light occulting every 3 seconds, thus:—

Light ..... 0.3 seconds.
Eclipse ..... 2.7 seconds.

Vessels entering or leaving the Inner Harbour must pass between these buoys, the passage between the southern end of the breakwater and Tower Hill being closed until further notice.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Deputy Coast Inspector.
for Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 31st May, 1916.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel
(Formerly Strand Hotel),
Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex
Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)
Best Summer Resort in the Far East.
YUMEI HOTEL
Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.
9904

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION No. 251.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES (066/11).

During the time from June FIRST to June TWENTIETH, 1916, both days inclusive, the existing FREIGHT TARIFF RATES for RICE, FLOUR and WHEAT will be reduced by FIFTY PER CENT for shipments booked by official or private consignors from any stations of this line for delivery at Tientsin.

The handling, etc. charges in connection with such shipments will remain the same as heretofore.

BY ORDER
The Traffic Manager

Tientsin, May 26th, 1916.
9919-J-4

IRON PYRITES

FOR SALE in very large quantities. Particulars on application to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.
9943-J.1.

LOST

ON the 3rd day of the 4th moon at Tsingtau, through The Yee Teh Chuan 義德棧 remitting to The Dah Cheong Hao, 大昌號 a draft No. 135, for Tls. 1,000, due in five days, payable at The Dah Cheong Hao, Shanghai. During the transmission from Tsingtau to Weihsien, there was trouble at latter place, causing it to be lost. The public are warned against accepting the said draft, as The Dah Cheong Hao has been notified to stop payment and draft declared null and void.

Shing Ziang Woo, Tsingtau.
興 祥 和
9922 J 1

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
9777

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Monday, the 5th June, on account of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival.
9886-J-4

LOST

A DRAFT issued on the 3rd of May, by The Yen Yuen Wei, Chinchow 錦州咸元會 for Tls. 3,000, due in seven days for The Yen Yuen Wei, Shanghai, payable to Ziang Kee, 祥記拾頤 has been lost. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said draft, as it has been declared null and void.

Yen Yuen Wei, Shanghai
for Chin Teh Tsen Sheng.
上海咸元會代錦德增長
9931 J 2

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m. daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each day.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m. 2.25 p.m.

By Order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club.
9873-M-26 to J-4

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited.

The Seventeenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 14a Hankow Road, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1916, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the period ended the 31st of March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 13th of June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, May 31st, 1916. 9948

NOTICE

The United Java Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Netherlands Lloyd;
East India Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Insurance Coy.

On and after this date and until further notice, Mr. R. A. Kreulen will act as Branch Manager for the above Companies in China & Hongkong.—

C. G. O. ENKLAAR
Branch Manager
9947 J. 7

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

AT a meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER AND MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.
9799

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.
9961 J 30

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, for four months, an exceptionally cool, three-storied house, centrally situated, with verandah to each floor, containing six rooms well-furnished. Advertiser is prepared to sublet the house at its actual rental Tls. 60 together with free taxes and use of telephone. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.
9940 J 7

TO LET, town flat with immediate entry. Rent Tls. 75. (Taxes included). Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.
9944 J 3

TO LET, from June 1st, 7 Barchet Road. Detached 9-roomed house, kitchen and servants' quarters; Southern aspect. Particulars, apply, Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.
9911 J 1

TO LET, 5 roomed house (furnished), close to French Park and tram line. Latest modern improvements, flush lavatories, tiled bathrooms; hot and cold water. Apply to Box 328, THE CHINA PRESS.
9912 J 2

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, large and small bedrooms, cool and airy, with first-class board and attendance, in clean well-kept boarding house about a block from Bund. 'Phone and lift. Terms very reasonable. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.
9926 J 1

TO LET, near Hongkew Park, flat of two rooms, facing south, with kitchen and bathroom, large verandah. Rent Tls. 30. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.
9917 J 1

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
9895

TO LET, two large well-furnished rooms and one small room (excellent board), 23 North Szechuen Road.
9853.M.24 to J.1

LOST

LOST, on 21st inst., near Ferry Road, black tom cat (tail broken at end). Reward, if necessary. Reply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS. (Tel. West 925).
9925 M 31 J 1 3

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest some capital to secure management or other suitable position, hotel or other business. Has good all-round knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.
9696

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by young American (married), who has thorough knowledge of general office work, correspondence, book-keeping and capable of handling department or field work. Speaks Russian, French and Japanese fluently. Moderate salary, with prospects. No objection to outport, Harbin preferable. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.
9934 J 3

POSITION WANTED by young man, age 21 (British subject), stenographer and typist, with good knowledge of general office work. Salary required $125 per month. Apply to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.
9935 J. 4

WANTED. Position for young girl as stenographer and typist. Please apply to Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, 16 Connaught Road.
9946 J 3

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, with good English and Chinese, familiar with translations, a position as translator or interpreter in law office or in general office routine. Moderate salary, with prospects would be preferred. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.
9909 J 4

WANTED, by an experienced Chinese, a position as interpreter or translator. Nan Yang College graduate, familiar with general office routine. First class references. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.
9877.M.26 to J.1

A WELL-EXPERIENCED Chinese seeks employment as a market shroff or compradore. Has knowledge of all lines of export business (manufactured articles and Chinese produce) and intimate acquaintance with Chinese dealers. Good reference, if required. Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.
9817-J-1

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one almost new motor cycle, free engine, 4½ h.p., single cylinder, Bosch magneto. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.
9942 J. 2

FOR SALE, one Violin, "Stradivarius", high-toned. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.
9942 J. 2

FOR SALE, one new Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with commodious side car. Short wheel base, automatic oil feed, two-speed and other special up-to-date features. A powerful machine, none better made. For inspection and demonstration, call on I. Beck, Inc., sole agents for China, 9a, Hankow Road. Telephone 1437.
9945 J 7

FOR SALE; Hupmobile car. Recently overhauled; new hood and running board. Can be tried by appointment. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.
9888 M.27 to J.1.

WANTED to hire or purchase Game traps. Must be serviceable. Offers to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.
9929 J 2

ONE MOTOR launch wanted. For passenger traffic between shore and river steamers on the Yangtsze; length over all 42 ft. motor of best make fit for kerosene oil; speed 8 to 10 knots an hour; hull of teak or preferably of steel; lavatory with W.C., for passengers; sleeping and kitchen accommodations for the crew. Submit plans and prices to Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., 36, Szechuen Road.
9930 J 6

WANTED, gentleman's second-hand saddle. Please reply to Box 330, THE CHINA PRESS.
9916 J 1

WANTED to buy, a piece of land, 10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with a house on it. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS.
9837-J-2

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11